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THE MAID OF THE FOREST BY RANDALL PARRISH

CHAPTER XXIII.

The Help of Mademoiselle.

The sound of a voice speaking, apparently far off, was the first thing of which I was dimly conscious. The language was French, and, for what seemed a long time, no word sounded familiar. My mind was blank of any distinct impression, although there appeared to float before me, in recollection of some former existence, the face of Mademoiselle. Her wonderful eyes were gravely smiling through a strange mist that appeared to hide all else in its circling folds. I could not look away from their silent pleading, their invitation. Then somehow that speaking voice became hers, and I recognized out a word here and there, detached, meaningless, and yet recognizable. I struggled to arouse myself to her actual presence.

The struggle must have been physical as well as mental, for I became conscious of pain, a sharp pang shooting through my body, as if a knife had been twisted in a deep wound. The agony brought me wide awake, my eyes open, staring about, not scarcely realizing where dream and reality met. At first I could not distinguish objects, or separate sounds; everything was blurred, formless. There was a red vapor before my eyes, a strange ringing in my ears. Then I knew it was indeed Mademoiselle who spoke, somewhere off to the right, and once I heard another voice—a falsetto, yet plainly that of a man, interrupting her. Between my poor understanding of French, and the bewilderment of my brain, I could make nothing out of what was said; the very few words I caught seemed meaningless, with no connection between them. I struggled hard to comprehend, but my brain made utter failure of the attempt, a dull horrible aching across my temples being the only reward.

Yet this effort served to arouse my faculties somewhat. There came to me a consciousness of where I was, a vague memory of what had occurred. I began to breathe with less pain and simply to perceive objects near by. I was wounded, badly wounded probably, and a prisoner to the Indians. But I was not dead; this was not death and its reawakening. I could not move my limbs; they seemed cramped and lifeless. There came to me in sudden horror the possibility that I was crippled, and then the probability that I was being held for torture. Through a brain half mad with pain there flitted stories of horrible atrocity, of wanton cruelty, of savage vengeance—tales of the gauntlet, the stake, the slow mutilation of helpless victims. And I was in the hands of these red devils, wounded, powerless even to move. The thought covered my body with perspiration; I felt a mad desire to cry out, to burst into tears. Yet I clinched teeth and hands, some shred of remaining manhood conquering the weakness. I remembered Schultz and Brady; what had become of them? Out of the dark there floated to me the cheery words of the scout as he spoke them just before the end came—"They will hear of this sometime down on the Ohio." The memory was like a bugle call. Yes, they would hear of it; it would become one of the tales of the border. They would know we made a great fight; that we stood up to it like men, and no lip should ever tell that I whimpered—not even at the stake. I felt the warm blood coursing again in my veins; I took a new grip on my nerves.

The voices ceased talking; all was silent about me, but I could hear the rain without, and an occasional yell. Something seemed to shadow my outlook, and my groping hands touched the rough board of the bench, under which I lay. I grasped the edge, lifting my head slightly, but something held my limbs helpless. I pressed down my body, dreading what I should discover, yet determined now to face the truth. Oh, the relief! Two half-naked bodies lay across me, dead warriors, the wide-open eyes of one, ghastly in the horribly painted face, staring straight into mine. For an awful instant I believed him alive; then I saw his head had been crushed in by a giant blow. I forced my eyes away, but could see little—there was others lying beside me, and yonder the battered bent rifle barrel I had wielded rested against the bench; the ruin of the broken door was beyond, and half resting on it lay the motionless form of Schultz. I could see the outline of his round face, and a red splotch on his forehead. Somehow out of all that horror only one clear conception clutched me—he had not been scalped. I lifted a hand to my own head, finding the thick hair matted with congealed blood. Why were we spared? What stern authority, what plea for mercy had stayed the vengeful Indian knives? Was it the white man, or the influence of Mademoiselle? I sank weakly back to the floor, yet with a faint throb of hope, bringing me fresh courage.

I could think clearly now, could grasp the situation, and consider my chances. My brain became active, intent. It was the strange fact that we had not been scalped, or mutilated, which left the deepest impression. This was unusual—a fact that required explanation. The reason might mean much to me. If these savages, outcasts of three tribes, were thus under control, they might even spare my life. Their attack had been desperate and ferocious enough; it had cost them heavily. Yet here I was untouched and unmangled since I fell. There was apparently not even a guard within the cabin. Of course they thought me dead, but—the query remained unanswered—why were we left unscalped?

It surely must be because of the mercy of Red-Coat, or else the intervention of the girl. It was certainly her voice I had heard speaking. I knew she was alive, unhurt, exercising influence of some kind, even over these outlaws. What could be the nature of that influence? Whence did it come? Never had I heard of such a thing as a squaw commanding warriors; and these warriors were not of her own tribe. Yet there had been the sound of authority in the voice overheard. Although I could not understand the words spoken, the tone was commanding. It was the man who pleaded, and explained. The more I thought the more pronounced became the mystery. There was something here beyound my comprehending. If this mysterious girl possessed sufficient power to hold back these savages from vengeance, why could she not have gone forth and prevented attack. What could have occurred since to increase her authority? She had fought with us in the defense of the cabin; I had seen the discharge of her rifle; and knew that one warrior, at least, had fallen before her aim. Yet now seemingly she was exercising control over the Indians. My heart throbbed in pain, my mind grew confused with unanswerable questions. I struggled in vain effort to release my limbs from the burden of those dead bodies, but was too weak from loss of blood. The effort hurt me, and I closed my eyes, and lay still. I do not think I actually lost consciousness, but seemed rather to drift off into a half dream.

"Monsieur," the voice as a whisper at my ear; I could even feel her soft breath on my cheek. My eyes instanly opened, and looked into her face as she bent above me. "Do not move, do not speak aloud—but listen, I knew you were not dead; I found you first and kept them away, but there is no time now for me to explain. Are you badly hurt?"

"I cannot tell, Mademoiselle—those heavy bodies will not let me move."

She glanced about swiftly, as if in fear of being seen; then released my limbs, dragging the two dead Indians aside. I felt cramped, lifeless below the waist, yet as the blood began to circulate I knew there was no serious injury. She stared into my face as I worked the numbed muscles, and her eyes told me that she was frightened.

"We are alone here?"

"Yes, for the moment," breathlessly. "It is your only chance! I have prayed and schemed to get to you. We mustn't lose an instant. Can you move, Monsieur? Can you even crawl a dozen feet?"

I set my teeth, struggling to turn over and attain my knees. In spite of every effort I sank on my face with a smothered groan of pain. She lifted my head upon her arm.

"Oh, you must, Monsieur, you must! I cannot lift you, you are too big, but—but I will help. See, I will

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

TEUTONS TOLD TO OBEY U. S. LAWS

Germany Tries to End Alleged Violations of American Neutrality.

Washington, May 18.—Germany, through Count von Bernstorff, has instructed all German consuls in the United States to admonish German citizens in their districts scrupulously to observe American laws. This was done in an effort to end various alleged violations of American neutrality.

The ambassador acted on instructions from the Berlin foreign office. The action was announced today in this official statement from the German embassy:

"In consequence of cases which have occurred of late the German ambassador has sent instructions to all German consuls in the United States to strongly impress upon German citizens living in their districts that it is their duty scrupulously to obey the laws of the state in which they reside."

It was said at the German embassy that the instructions were designed to prevent plots or lawlessness on the part of German citizens who might be disposed to engage in such. The German government, it was said, looks with great disfavor upon any such conduct and desires that they shall not engage in any undertaking in any way outside the law.

It was not disclosed whether specific cases have been brought to the attention of the German government, but it was made clear that Berlin officials want the United States and its people to understand that they have not countenanced any illegal affairs with which German citizens or sympathizers in this country have been connected.

Count von Bernstorff's instructions were received last night and were forwarded to German consuls immediately.

Administration officials were much interested in the statement issued by Count von Bernstorff and expressed themselves as much pleased.

It was said the instructions to German consuls were not the result of any action of the United States. Officials thought the step might do much to relieve troublesome conditions which have manifested themselves almost since the beginning of the war.

It is understood the Berlin foreign office learned that public opinion in this country was being affected by activities of sympathizers concerned in passport frauds, bomb plots and similar operations. It is thought possible that no new German military or naval attaches will come to the United States before the end of the war, because German officials feel they would be subject to suspicion, and the German government is represented as desirous of putting an end to activities objectionable to the United States.

NAVARRE BRINGS DOWN HIS ELEVENTH GERMAN

Young French Airman Victorious in Combat.

Paris, May 19.—Adjutant Jean Navarre, 20-year-old hero of the French aviation corps, has won further honors. It was officially announced today that the young birdman had been victorious in his eleventh combat with fliers of the German army.

In a thrilling conflict high in the air in the Argonne region, Navarre defeated a German aviator, thus gaining a lap on his French rival, Lieut. Georges Guynemer.

The friendly contest between these two aviators has thrilled France for several months. Guynemer, who is also 20 years old, enrolled in the aviation corps after he had failed four times to pass the physical examination by army surgeons. Navarre was originally enlisted in the infantry, but sought and secured a transfer to the flying forces.

Baseball in England.

London, May 18.—England is to have a baseball league. Canadians stationed in London are forming the organization. There will be a team composed of American munition workers.

13 NATIONALITIES FIGHT ON THE WESTERN FRONT

Paris, May 17.—With the arrival of Russians in France there are now soldiers of 13 different countries on the west front. They are: Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotchmen Welshmen, French, Belgians, Russians, Hindoos, Canadians, Algerians and Germans.

RUSS TAKE 37,000 TURKISH PRISONERS

Petrograd, May 17.—More than 37,000 Turkish troops have been captured by the advancing forces of Grand Duke Nicholas in Asia Minor during the last three weeks. The Russians have also captured vast quantities of munitions which had been sent from German factories and conveyed to the Ottoman front by prodigious effort. The war office announcements of continued progress indicate that the attempts of the combined Turco-German forces in Asia Minor to stem the Russians' march have completely failed. The statement that Mosul is being approached shows that an enormous stride has been taken by the grand duke since he surmounted the mountains south of Bitlis.

On every hand the Russian troops, as they advance, find evidence of Turkish cruelty. The Ottoman soldiers are massacreing all Christians. Whole villages are left in flames as the Turks fall back. The Russian soldiers are feeding thousands of refugees, sharing their daily rations with starving women and children.

PENROSE FACTION CARRIES PENNSYLVANIA PRIMARIES

Philadelphia, May 17.—Interest in the first presidential primary election in Pennsylvania yesterday was overshadowed by the contest for the leadership of the Republican party in the state, in which United States Senator Boise Penrose apparently was victorious over Governor Brumbaugh, after one of the bitterest fights in the history of the organization.

In the fight for the election of 12 delegates-at-large to the Republican national convention, the Penrose faction apparently elected the majority, if not all, of its candidates. Leaders of the Brumbaugh element, however, claimed the election of several of their candidates, including the governor and Mayor Smith of Philadelphia. The Brumbaugh candidates are pledged to support the popular choice of the party in the state, while the Penrose delegates are uninstructed. Included in the Penrose list of delegates-at-large are Joseph G. Armstrong, mayor of Pittsburgh; James Elverson, Jr., publisher of the Philadelphia Inquirer; Alba B. Johnson, Philadelphia, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works; Guy T. Moore, editor of the Wilkesbarre Record; United States Senator George T. Oliver, Pittsburgh; Senator Penrose and John Wanamaker, Philadelphia, former postmaster general.

There were only two candidates on the presidential preferential ballots—President Wilson on the Democratic and Governor Brumbaugh on the Republican, but Henry Ford, the Detroit manufacturer, received a surprisingly large number of votes by the use of stickers, a million of which had been distributed throughout the state by his business agents and associates.

Former President Roosevelt, United States Supreme Court Justice Hughes and others received a scattered vote from admirers, who wrote in their names.

Philander C. Knox was unopposed for the Republican nomination for United States senator to succeed Senator Oliver.

CUSTER'S CAMP WILL BE MARKED

Shaft to Be Erected on Famous Island Near Hays, Kansas.

Hays, Kas., May 13.—Mrs. Elizabeth B. Custer, wife of Gen. G. A. Custer, is helping the senior class of the Fort Hays, Kas., normal school locate the spot on "Custer's Island," near here, where stood the famous camp of Custer in 1867. The seniors are erecting a 12-foot granite shaft to mark the place.

A year ago Charles R. Green of Olathe, Kas., gave his entire collection of books on Kansas history, numbering 3,000 volumes, to the Fort Hays, Kas., normal school library and it now forms what is known as the Charles R. Green historical collection. Prof. Ward W. Sullivan of the department of history found in this collection a copy of Custer's book, My Life on the Plains, published in 1876. From Mrs. Custer in New York City it was learned that this copy in Hays was the first copy of that book and the one Custer gave to his wife with the inscription: "To Libbie from Autie."

Mrs. Custer's letters disclose the fact to use her own words, that she was "ill at Fort Lincoln after the battle and all my things were packed by others, therefore, I did not miss the book at the time. I suppose some of the soldiers took it from the house at Fort Lincoln and forgot to return it." The signatures of soldiers show that it passed from soldier to soldier and finally was found by Charles A. Green in a secondhand book store in Kansas City.

Mrs. Custer asked Prof. Sullivan to exchange it for the one which she now possesses, and he readily agreed.

In her letter to Prof. Sullivan Mrs. Custer says of the book:

"My husband's book is one of the very few authentic accounts of the frontier. It seems incredible that after forty years I shall again have that prized volume—for my husband gave me the first book he received. May I express my appreciation and my gratitude for the interest you take in perpetuating my husband's memory, and the deep sense you have of his service to his country. I must add that the abbreviation 'Autie' was given to my husband by his family when a child and adopted by me later. Fort Hays means much to me, happy hours—and Kansas, five years of anxiety, fear and of following my husband, when he was endeavoring to make the state safe for those pioneers who ventured on the Indians' ground."

NEW WARNING ON U BOAT WARFARE

Germany Warns Neutrals Vessels Must Obey International Law When Halted.

Washington, May 17.—Germany has served notice on neutral nations, including the United States, that merchantmen which turn their prows toward her submarines may be sunk on sight.

The German note says:

"A German submarine in January last signaled with flags from a distance the Dutch steamer Bandoenig to stop. Instead of immediately complying with that summons, permissible under international law, the Dutch steamer turned at higher speed on the submarine, whose commander, on the assumption, warranted by the circumsances, that he had to do with an English ship in disguise, bent on attacking him, then opened fire on her.

"The steamer Bandoenig then stopped and sent over a boat for the examination of the ship's papers. The Dutch officer in command of the boat explained that he wanted to come nearer the submarine so as to shorten the visitation formalities.

"The imperial government suggests to the neutral governments that the masters of their merchant ships be given to understand that in the event of their being stopped by German public vessels the provisions of international law must be observed to the letter, and that their special attention be called to the dangers incurred by turning their ships on a submarine."

CONGRESSMEN CHEER FOR SUFFRAGIST ENVOYS

Washington, May 18.—Woman suffrage envoys, returning from a 10,000-mile trip through the western states, yesterday were cheered by members of congress in the rotunda of the capitol. The suffragists presented resolutions passed by the conference at Salt Lake City, asking for "the immediate enfranchisement of women throughout the nation." Upon their arrival the envoys were received by 200 cheering suffragists at Union station.

Reports Hindu Mutiny.

Berlin, May 18.—(By wireless to Sayville.)—A mutiny of Hindu troops in Egypt is reported by the Neue Zuricher Zeitung, as quoted by the Overseas News Agency. It is said that during the recent fighting near the Suez canal the Hindus refused to obey orders.

COL. ROOSEVELT DENOUNCES FORD IN HOME TOWN

Tells Detroiters Pacifist Willingly Would Turn Country Over to the Invaders.

Detroit, May 19.—Theodore Roosevelt invaded the stronghold of Henry Ford today and let the motor car maker know in plain language just what he thought of him.

While professing great admiration for Mr. Ford's character and his treatment of his employes, Mr. Roosevelt declared Mr. Ford would willingly turn the whole country, including his workingmen, over to a foreign invader.

Philanthropic Belgian employers before the war likewise treated their workers well and decried preparedness for war, the Colonel said. Today those workingmen are in poverty, they cannot find work to do, except at the behest of the conqueror, and their employers' fine theories have resulted only in disaster and woe.

Likens Pacifists to Tories.

Mr. Roosevelt said he was reluctant to speak just before the conventions, "because it is very difficult to make people understand that speeches at such a time are not of the ordinary political type made in the interest of some particular individual candidacy." But the success of Mr. Ford in the primaries of Michigan, and his strength in Nebraska and Pennsylvania, had had such an effect on congressmen, he continued, that he must speak out. Like Mr. Ford, the Tories of the Revolution and the Copperheads of the civil war were many of them "men of fine character and upright purpose." Like Mr. Ford, they proposed to get the "boys" of Bunker Hill and Valley Forge, and the "boys" of the Army of the Potomac out "of the trenches" by Christmas. He continued:

"If these pacifists of the Revolution and the civil war had had their way, they would have put an immediate stop to much suffering and much loss of life. They would have secured the applause of every peace-at-any-price man at home and abroad. And unwittingly they would have utterly ruined this nation. They would have prevented its being a nation.

"They would have rendered it certain in each case that, for the one war they averted at the moment, ten were insured for the years to come.

Flays the Politicians.

"This is what the pacifists of our day, the neo-Tories and the neo-Copperheads, will do if they achieve their purpose."

The politicians of today are imitating the example of their predecessors in the 16-to-one fight, trying to please both parties, those who are for and those who are against preparedness.

"There is no use in saying that we will fit ourselves to defend ourselves a little, but not much," said Mr. Roosevelt. "Such a position is equivalent to announcing that, if necessary, we shall hit, but that we shall only hit soft. To go to war a little, but not much, is the one absolutely certain way to insure disaster."

It is the people who are to blame for not forcing their representatives to take action, said Mr. Roosevelt, continuing:

"We, through our representatives at Washington, have absolutely refused in the smallest degree to prepare during these 22 months of world cataclysm. We have endeavored to deceive ourselves by announcing that in this policy of supine inaction and of failure to perform duty we are actuated by the loftiest motives. There is not a nation in the world which believes that our course of conduct has been dictated by anything save timidity, unworthy shrinking from effort and responsibility, and cold and selfish love of money making and soft ease."

Ford's Supporters.

The administration is giving us a false preparedness, Mr. Roosevelt continued, but the pacifists "object to even make-believe preparedness."

Mr. Ford's supporters, said Mr. Roosevelt, seemed to come from three classes—workingmen, pacifists and German-Americans.

"As for the wage workers who support Mr. Ford, I understand entirely their desire to support any man who, in their belief, stands for a more substantial measure of social and industrial justice. But I wish, with all the emphasis in my power, to call their attention to the fact that in order for us to work within our own borders for social and industrial justice, it is necessary to secure to ourselves the power to determine these questions for ourselves. If a nation cannot defend itself, then we may rest assured that sooner or later some stronger outside power will impose an alien will upon it and will deprive it of the say as to how it will determine its own destinies."

Attacks Mexican Policy.

To the workingmen he would point out Belgium and Korea. In Korea the conqueror had done well, in Belgium he had done ill. In either case the workingmen were now powerless to help themselevs, and in Belgium they were in misery.

To the pacifists he pointed the lessons of Mexico and our negotiations with Germany. In the first case, he said, we are worse off than when the policy of helplessness began; in the second, he said, he firmly believed that "if our first ultimatum 16 months ago was really an ultimatum, Germany would have yielded, the Lusitania and the other ships would not have been sunk, and all the lamentable loss of life would have been avoided."

"I call the attention of the pacifists," he said, "to the fact that we have not avoided trouble in Mexico. On the contrary, although we are assured that we are at peace with Mexico, we have killed and wounded nearly as many Mexicans as were killed and wounded among the Spaniards when our armies in the Spanish war took Santiago and Manila. We have not gained the good will of the Mexicans. They hate us and despise us infinitely more than they hated us five years ago—at which time they did not despise us at all. The policy of pacifism has been practically applied in Mexico and it has resulted in incalculable loss of life and property. It has gained us the utter contempt of the people with whom we dealt; and it has brought us to the verge of war with them.

Advocating universal service, Mr. Roosevelt said:

"I believe that the dog-tent would prove a most effective agent for democratizing and nationalizing our life; quite as much so as the public school, and far more so that the American factory and the American city as they are today."

To the German-Americans he declared they would suffer as much by a foreign invasion as persons of other blood. He himself, he said, is part German.

Great Mass Loyal.

"The men of German blood have always played a high and honorable part in this country. In the great crisis of the Civil war they stood with loyal devotion by the union and against slavery; and it is probably true of them that at that time more generally than those of any other blood they upheld the cause personified by Abraham Lincoln.

"I believe that the great mass of them are at the present day undivided in their loyal devotion to this country. I know that our entire national government, from President down, could be manned with men of German birth or descent who would be Americans and nothing else, who would stand for the United States first and for no other nation second.

"I very earnestly wish that some way could be found for repudiating the men whose actions have made it possible for foreigners like Professor Rohrbach to write with the insolent belief that they can use our fellow-citizens of German birth and descent so that their political influence may be exerted in such fashion as to make this country helpless to defend itself against foreign aggression, whether from Japan, from Germany, or from any other power."

'5c and 10c' Store Founder Dies.

Watertown, N. Y., May 17.—William H. Moore, known as the founder of the 5 and 10-cent store business and honorary vice president of E. Woolworth & Co., died suddenly here last night. He was 74.

Hits Pacifists as the Foes of Nation

COL. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

ALLIES TORPEDO 3 SHIPS IN BALTIC

Big Submarine Fleet Paralyzes German Trade With Sweden.

London, May 19.—With a big fleet of submarines operating in the Baltic, the allies have declared an undersea war upon German shipping. Three German merchantmen are reported sunk in dispatches received last night.

The German ships sunk are:

The steamer Hera, sunk early yesterday off Landsort in the Baltic, by a British submarine.

The steamer Kolga, shelled by a submarine off the Swedish island of Landsort in the Baltic.

The steamer Bianca, shelled and torpedoed in the Baltic near the place where the Kolga was sunk.

First British Activity.

The sinking of the Hera, news of which was received from Stockholm, marks the first activity of British submarines in the Baltic this season. The Hera left Stockholm Tuesday to take on 2,000 tons of iron ore at Oxloesund. Her captain was ordered on board the submarine with the ship's papers and taken prisoner. Sufficient time was given the crew to leave the ship. Although the weather was rough, all on board were saved.

The report of the submarines' activity has stopped the movement of numerous German vessels with cargoes of iron ore now at Oxloesund and other ports.

The Kolga and Bianca are believed to have been sunk by Russian submarines. The Kolga was attacked at 5 p. m. yesterday, being shelled by the submarine for 20 minutes. Two members of the crew were slightly injured. The Kolga was then torpedoed and sunk. Thirteen of the crew were picked up by a Swedish steamer. Four others, including the captain and second mate, are missing.

Half an hour later the Bianca was shelled and torpedoed. The attack occurred in the same vicinity as that on the Kolga. The captain was taken prisoner. Two members of the crew were injured slightly. They and the other members of the crew were picked up by the vessel which rescued the men from the Kolga.

French Steamer Lost.

With the news of the German losses came word of the sinking of a French steamer, the Mira, announced last night by Lloyds.

The Mira was a vessel of 3,050 tons gross, built at South Shields in 1895 and owned in Marseilles. She was last reported as having arrived at Penarth, Wales, on April 21 from Algiers.

A large number of British submarines are operating in the eastern and southern portions of the Baltic sea, which now is ice free.

G. O. P. CONVENTION TO PUT GAG ON ORATORY

Plan of Limiting Nominating Speeches Considered.

Chicago, May 19.—With at least 16 names to be presented to the Republican national convention for consideration as presidential nominees, it became known today that a move is on foot to limit the time speakers may consume in making nominations and seconding speeches. Friday, June 9, has been decided upon tentatively as the day upon which the nominating speeches will be made, and it is felt that if those presenting candidates are not limited, the speech making will continue at such length as to defeat the plans of the leaders to have the convention complete its work in four days.

Secretary Reynolds of the national committee has under consideration a plan to give 30 minutes to the manager of each candidate to be used as desired. This would give eight hours of nominating and seconding speeches. The subject will be taken up by the national committee June 1.

SHORT ENDS OF NEWS

The Belgian expedition which invaded German East Africa has captured Kigali, capital of the German province of Ruanda and the island of Kiviuivi in Lake Kivu.

Italian and French governments have issued orders prohibiting the importation of luxuries and bulky articles not necessities.

The legal time has been advanced one hour in the Netherlands since May 1, and in Denmark and Sweden from May 15 to September 30.

The drug markets are showing declines at the present time. Quicksilver, carbolic acid and quinine in second hands have experienced a drop recently.

The Austrian offensive on the Italian front was pushed vigorously last week, the Italians falling back in the southern Tyrol before the Austrian onset.

Many Chinese towns in the provinces of Shansi and Shantung have declared their independence of the Yuan Shi Kai government according to Shanghai dispatches.

Triplets were born by a Caesarian operation on May 18 to an Omaha couple. Omaha surgeons say this is the first case of its kind on record.

German soldiers along the Swiss-Alsatian frontier, chiefly elderly men of the Landsturm, have begun to ask food of the Swiss Soldiers. The Germans say they have not eaten meat for weeks.

The chamber of deputies of Santa Domingo has elected Frederick Henriquez Caravajal provisional president of the republic.

According to Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, representations have been made to Germany by the Vatican, with a view to inducing Germany to abandon her submarine warfare.

Another clash took place between German and British war craft on May 16 off the Belgian coast, British destroyers and monitors engaging German destroyers. The Germans withdrew to their ports, while reports say British suffered no causalties.

An American citizen named Luigi Machini was killed when the Dutch steamer Batavier V was blown up on May 16. Two other Americans on board were saved. Machini was a naturalized citizen of the United States.

The Mexican bandits who raided Glenn Springs, were surrounded by two troops of cavalry under Major Langhorne, about 125 miles from the border, killing six and capturing 75.

Premier Asquith has been sworn in as a member of the Irish privy council at Dublin. This is the first time that an English premier has been a member of that body.

ABE MARTIN

A Mexican kin keep an awful lot under his hat.

Even th' weather reports are denied th' next day.

DAVID DUNNE

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By Belle K. Maniates

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

"It is going to be lovely here," said the little girl happily. "And we are going to come every summer."

Janey kissed her impulsively. "Good-by, Carey."

"Good-by, Janey. Good-by, David."

"Good-by," he returned cheerily. Looking back, he saw her lips tremble. His gaze turned in perplexity to Mrs. Winthrop, whose eyes were dancing. "She expects you to bid her good-by the way Janey did," she explained.

"Oh!" said David, reddening, as the baby lips of scarlet were lifted naturally and expectantly to his.

As they drove away, the light feet of the horse making but little sound on the smooth road, Mrs. Winthrop's clear treble was wafted after them.

"One can scarcely believe that his father was a convict and his mother a washerwoman."

A lump came into the boy's throat. Janey was very quiet on the way home. When they were alone she said to him, with troubled eyes:

"Davey, is Carey going to be your sweetheart?"

His laugh was reassuring.

"Why, Janey, I am just twice her age."

"She is like a little doll, isn't she, David?"

"No, like a little princess."

The next morning Little Teacher came to show them her present from Joe.

"I am sure he chose a camera so I could take your pictures to send to him," she declared.

"Miss Rhody wanted her picture taken in the black silk Joe gave her. If you will take it, she won't have to spend the money he sent her," said the thoughtful David.

Little Teacehr was very enthusiastic over this proposition, and offered to accompany him at once to secure the picture. Miss Rhody was greatly excited over the event. Ever since the dress had been fininshed she had been a devotee at the shrine of two hooks in her closet from which was suspended the long-coveted garment, waiting for an occasion that would warrant its debut. She nervously dressed for the "likeness," for which she assumed her primmest pose. A week later David sent Joe a picture of Miss Rhody standing stiff and straight on her back porch and arrayed, with all the glory of the lilies of the field, in her new silk.

CHAPTER X

When the hot, close-cropped fields took on their first suggestion of autumn and a fuller note was heard in the requiem of the song-birds, when the twilights were of purple and the morning skies delicately mackereled in gray, David entered the little, red, country schoolhouse. M'ri's tutelage and his sedulous application to Jud's schoolbooks saved him from the ignominy of being classified with the younger children.

When he sat down to the ink-stained, pen-scratched desk that was to be his own, when he made compact piles of his new books and placed in the little groove in front of the inkwell his pen, pencils, and ruler, he turned to Little Miss Teacher such a glowing face of ecstasy that she was quite inspired, and her sympathies and energies were at once enlisted in the cause of David's education.

It was the beginning of a new world for him. He studied with a concentration that made him oblivious to all that occurred about him, and he had to be reminded of calls to recitations by an individual summons. He fairly overwhelmed Little Teacher by his voracity for learning and a perseverance that vanquished all obstacles. He soon outstripped his class, and finally his young instructress was forced to bring forth her own textbooks to satisfy his avidity. He devoured them all speedily, and she then applied to the Judge for fuel from his library to feed her young furnace.

"He takes to learning as naturally as bees to blossoms," she reported.

"He must ease off," warned Barnabas. "Young hickory needs plenty of room for full growth."

"No," disagreed the Judge, "young hickory is as strong as wrought iron. He's going to have a clear, keen mind to argue law cases."

"I think not," said M'ri. "You forget another quality of young hickory. No other wood burns with such brilliancy. David is going to be an author."

"I am afraid," wrote Joe, "that Dave won't be a first-class ranchman. He must be plum locoed with dreams."

This prognostication reached David's ears.

"Without dreams," he argued to Barnabas, "one would be like the pigs."

"Wal, now, Dave, mebby pigs dream. They sartin sleep a hull lot."

David laughed appreciatively.

"Dave," pursued Barnabas, "they're all figgerin' on your futur, and they're a-figgerin' wrong. Joe thinks you'll take to ranchin'. You may—fer a spell. M'ri thinks you may write books. You may do even that—fer a spell. The Jedge counts on yer takin' to the law like a duck does to water. You may, but law larnin,' cow punchin', and story writin' 'll jest be steppin' stuns to what I know you air goin' ter be, and what I know is in you ter be."

"What in the world is that, Uncle Barnabas?" asked David in surprise. "A farmer?"

"Farmer, nuthin'!" scoffed Barnabas. "Yer hain't much on farmin', Dave, though I will say yer furrers is allers straight, like everythin' else you do. Yer straight yerself. No!

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

THE MAID OF THE FOREST

BY

RANDALL PARRISH

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Continued From First Page.

hold you like this! Please, please try again—we must be quick."

"Where—where do you want me to go?" I asked faintly, inspired to effort by the firm, eager grip of her hand. "Tell me; I'll try."

"There—just to the left of the fireplace. It is the one chance, Monsieur. They will be back, those fiends, they will burn the cabin. Mon Dieu! try! try!"

I got to my knees once more, the plea of her voice yielding strength and determination. At whatever cost I would attempt to please her. I experienced no sense of fear; my brain seemed dazed, incapable of apprehending clearly. It held but the one purpose—to accomplish this to please her. She wished me to try, and I would. With teeth clinched tight, I fixed my eyes on the spot indicated and started. Terrible was the effort! Her voice purred in my ear, but I heard only the music of it; her firm clasp held me from falling, yet every movement was agony. My side seemed on fire, rubbed by my coarse shirt, and I had to drag my limbs as if they were paralyzed. It was impossible to proceed straight across, for there were bodies in the way; one of them a huge warrior, still wearing his warbonnet of feathers. Brady's axe had killed him. Beyond, almost in the fireplace, lay the preacher, curled up in a ball, his face hidden. I knew him by his long coat and light hair. The sight made me sick, and everything grew black before my eyes.

But I made it, inch by inch. I shall never know how the deed was accomplished—only that she helped, and I fought on. I had to; she asked me; there were tears in her eyes. No matter if it did hurt, if I was blind, if I reeled on hands and knees like a man drunk—I must go there. I had not the faintest thought of why she urged me on, of what hope animated her. And when I finally gave out, helpless to advance another inch, my face came down hard on a slab of stone beside the chimney. She uttered a low sob of despair, and left me an instant. I knew she had gone, yet could not lift my head. Then water, cool, reviving, dripped on my exposed flesh, and I struggled desperately to sit up. She helped me, dropping the pannikin of water to the floor. For a second she looked straight into my eyes.

"I—I am so sorry, Monsieur," she faltered. "But you must hold out—you must!"

"Is it any farther? What do you want me to do?"

"No, no — only you will need strength; it will only take a minute now. See, Monsieur."

She gripped the flat stone against which I had fallen, prying it with the broken blade of an Indian knife that lay on the floor, until her fingers found hold, and ended it up against the chimney. A narrow black opening was exposed. I stared down with lack-luster eyes, startled, but unable to realize the purpose. Driven by fear she wasted no time in either explanation or urging. Doubtless my face told its own story and made her desperate. With a strength I had not supposed her slender body possessed, she dragged me about, until my feet dangled helplessly in the opening.

"Now push yourself down, Monsieur! I say you must! It is not far, not more than four feet—'t is not to hurt, no, no. You will come easy to the bottom. Good! that is the way. See, I will hold tight to you like this."

Helped by her, yet exercising all my remaining strength, and now comprehending her plan, I sank slowly into the hole, but so numb were my limbs, that, the instane the girl released her grasp, I sank limply to the bottom, resting there, leaning against the side wall, looking eagerly up at her face fraced above me in the narrow opening.

"You are safe, Monsieur? You are not hurt?" she asked in trembling anxiety.

I murmured a word or two, for I had exhausted all my strength. She must have accepted this as reassurance, for she lifted her head, and glanced swiftly about. Then she reached down to me the pannikin of water.

"I cannot wait longer," she whispered. Someone will come. Here; take this, Monsieur; put it down carefully—ah! that was fine. Wash out your wounds, and the blood from your face. It will be dark, but fear nothing. I will come again to you soon."

"Wher does this tunnel lead?" I asked, as her hand grasped the stone slab.

"To the cave cellar, at the rear; where we first met—but you must wait for me to come, Monsieur."

I saw the shadow of the stone descending, shutting out the light.

"Just one question more, Mademoiselle," I managed to articulate. "Is Brady dead?"

I could dimly perceive the outline of her face.

"No, Monsieur, he is a prisoner."

CHAPTER XXIV.

Within the Tunnel.

I was in total darkness, not a ray of light finding passage about the edges of the stone slab. It evidently had been so closely fitted into place as to make discovery practically impossible. I felt at first almost as if I had been buried alive, and yet the very knowledge that Mademoiselle had risked all to bring me to this refuge, brought to my mind courage and resolution. Her quick wit had found a way of escape, and I must aid her to the best of my power. That there should be such a secret passage was not surprising. This cabin had been erected in the heart of a wild country, and its builder had reason to anticipate its possible usefulness. Probably the daughter alone knew of its existence, and the discovery by others was not at all probable unless the outer end, by any chance, had been left open and unconcealed.

I rested there, staring about into the black void, feeling a slight return of strength and rapidly regaining courage. My mind was already active and clear, and I stretched out my legs, encouraged to discover a better circulation of blood—the strange numbness was disappearing. My side continued to pain me greatly, yet the very intenseness of suffering led me to feel that the wound was not a serious one. I was aware, however, that my exertions had broken it open, and that it was bleeding afresh. I felt weak, feverish, my hand trembling as I sought blindly to explore the side walls and locate the pannikin of water. I discovered this at last and lifted it to my lips, yet contented myself with a few swallows. It was nectar of the gods to my parched throat, and brought new life to my whole body.

Slowly I made effort to explore my wound. This was most painful, as my rough shirt was held to my flesh by congealed blood, so it had to be torn away, I possessed no knife, but stuck to the work manfully, my teeth clenched, my face beaded with perspiration, until I separated the last shred, and could explore the wound with my fingers. It proved deep and ragged enough, but had penetrated nothing vital. If I could staunch the flow of blood and bind it up so as to prevent its being reopened, there should be no serious result. I went at this as best I could in the dark, and, by sense of touch, groaning at the pain, I swabbed out the wound until it practically ceased to bleed, and then bound it up with a silk handkerchief and a strip torn from my shirt. It was rude surgery, but effective. Shut out thus from the air the wound merely dully ached, and I found myself able to move with greater freedom. Otherwise, I was surprised to discover I had sustained no particular injury. My cheek had been grazed by a bullet, but the ball had merely seared the flesh. I must have received two blows on the head, the first gashing my temple; the second, more severe, had been struck me from behind, for my thick hair was matted with blood. I did the best I could with what water remained, and when the last drop had been used I leaned back against the wall to rest.

I felt quite like myself again, except that my head throbbed horribly.. Not a sound reached my ears from without. Shallow as the tunnel was, the cabin floor, being of earth, gave no echo of feet—there might be a hundred in the room, not four feet distant, yet no noise would penetrate to where I lay. I felt the sides and roof curiously; small round trunks of trees held back the earth, and supported broad slabs, cleaved by an axe. A desire to explore the passage, to learn if the outward extremity was open, came to me, but I felt weak yet from loss of blood, and strangely dull, my mind drifting from one thing to another, as if in a dream. So the savages had captured Brady; had taken him alive. Better would it have been for him to have died fighting. They knew him; his was a name used to frighten the pappooses in the villages of the Shawnees; there would be no torture too infernal for those demons to exercise, now they had him fairly in their power. I remembered how he looked with that ghastly wound in his jaw, and I shook like a frightened baby, my face buried in my hands. For the first time I realized the miracle of my own escape, the desperate peril of my present position.

How had it chanced that we were lying there untouched on the cabin floor after we had fallen? To be sure, Mademoiselle had interfered between us and savage vengeance; she had exercised her power, her entreaty to spare us from indignity. She had acknowldged as much, and also her knowledge that I was not dead. Yet, surely, she alone could never have defended us against the ferocity of those warriors mad with victory. It must have been the unexpected capture of Brady which gave her opportunity. Wild with delight at having him in their power, believing him the leader, in that first mad moment of exultation the savages had left the dead untouched, to taunt and torture the living. Someone had recognized the old borderer, his name had been repeated from lip to lip, and the infuriated warriors had urged about him and his captors, back into the open, forgetting all else in their eagerness to get a glimpse of the man they so feared and hated. This diversion had left the girl for the moment free to act, and her quick wit had shown the way. Ay! and the white man had lingered in watchful suspicion; she was arguing with him when I regained partial consciousness; in some manner she had succeeded in getting the fellow out of the cabin long enough for her purpose. The whole affair slowly worked itself out in my mind, and, with the knowledge of what had occurred, a deeper admiration for this maid of the forest took possession of me. Foundling of the woods, Wyandot—I cared no longer what she might be by either birth or blood; she was to me the one and only woman.

To Be Continued.

Always avoid feeding dusty hay. If you have no other kind, sprinkle it with water just before feeding. Many horse ailments are caused by dusty hay.

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QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experience which will be the most valuable answers.

Will some reader of the Farmstead kindly tell me how to use nitrate of soda on plants?—A., Pennsylvania.

In our city cemetery a plant known as the yucca has been grown for its blossoms and the fact that its leaves are green the entire year. The ground has been seeded so much by the blossoms that numberless roots have spread beneath the grass. They are seemingly impossible to get rid of. Is there any way to destroy the plant, and if so, how? I would like some reader to answer this question for me.—D., Illinois.

What causes piles in hogs? If there is any cure for this disease I would like to have some reader give me a remedy.—O., Pennsylvania.

My wife set a number of eggs this spring. When they hatched a number of the chicks were blind. Will someone please tell me through these columns what the cause of this is?—P., Tennessee.

I would appreciate it if some reader of this department would inform me how to rid my asparagus fern of those little white two-horned bugs or lice in the dirt and how to prepare the dirt to make it thrive the best.—C., Pennsylvania.

Paralysis of Hind Legs.

I would like to know something about the disease my hog is affected with. It cannot use its hind legs, having been in that condition for about two months. It eats heartily.—T., Indian Valley.

Paralysis or paraplegia is an ailment of hogs, the nature of which is not clearly understood. It is characterized by progressive paralysis, affecting first the hind legs and gradually extending over the whole body. Excessive feeding of corn has been advanced as a cause in some instances. It has been claimed also that kidney worms are a casual factor, but they can be excluded, according to some authorities, as the disease is frequently seen in animals which are found to be free from kidney worms upon postmortem examination. Many hogs affected with kidney worms do not become attacked with paraplegia. The most important symptoms consist in the progressive weakness of the kind quarters, unaccompanied by general disturbances. The appetite remains good and there is no emaciation until late in the disease.

Symptoms of kidney worms are imperfect use of the hind legs, inclination to lie down, a seeming paralysis of the hind parts and inability to rise on the hind feet. The kidney worm is not found in the substance of the kidney, but in the hollow portion in which the secretion of urine takes place. A tablespoon of turpentine poured on across the loins or small of the back for several days is said to be a certain cure even when the hogs have been down for weeks and unable to rise. Another remedy is to take one teaspoonful of sulphate of iron (copperas) and one teaspoonful of sulphur, mix and feed in the evening meal for three days. Sometimes a longer treatment is necessary.

If your hog is troubled with paralysis instead of kidney worms the treatment consists in deep point-firing of the affected animal with the actual cautery, making eight punctures on each side of the spinal column in the region of the loins. The iron should not be more than an eighth of an inch thick and should be at a red heat. It is made to penetrate about two inches, so as to pass through subcutaneous layer of fat into the muscles. The first holes should be made about three inches in front of the tail and one and one-half inches to each side of the median line of the back. They are then continued forward about one and one-half inches apart until eight have been made on each side. A small quantity of vaseline should be rubbed over the punctures. Corn should be withdrawn from the diet. Considerable care must be taken in applying this treatment.

Lumpy Jaw in Cattle.

I would like to know what will cure lumpy jaw in cattle as some of mine are so affected.—W., Colorado.

Lumpy jaw, known also as actinomycosis, wooden tongue and big head, is a chronic disease of cattle determined by the presence of a specific cause, the ray fungus, which by irritation stimulates the formation of new growths consisting of round cells, epithelioid cells, giant cells and fibrous tissue. The new growths appear as tumors having either a tendency to develop into large and hard masses or to suppurate. Cattle are most often attacked, though horses, dogs, pigs, sheep and elephants are slightly susceptible.

This disease is manifested by a firm swelling or tumor, usually situated in the region of the head or throat. The enlargement gradually increases in size and is sharply defined from the surrounding tissues. Upon manipulation the tumor feels hard and dense, and it may be fluctuating in the region of the throat. After a variable length of time tumor-like mass may soften in one or more places, rupture and discharge a rather thick, yellowish and more or less sticky substance. The discharge may continue or, as often happens, the opening heals temporarily only to rupture again. Animals rarely die from its immediate effects. In cattle the disease usually appears in the maxillary bones, the tongue, the pharynx, the skin and subcutaneous tissue, the lymph glands or the lungs and seldom attacks other organs. Administration of iodide of potassium will cure lumpy jaw.

Cutworms in Corn.

I would like some advice on preventing cutworms from harming corn.—O., Michigan.

Cutworms destroy some corn plants in almost every corn field and occasionally destroy entire crops. Such destruction is most likely to occur when old meadows or pastures are plowed in the spring and planted in corn. Early fall plowing is very effective in preventing destruction of corn by cutworms. They can be poisoned by scattering treated bran about the field. Added to this bran there should be Paris green and molasses in about the proportions of 30 pounds of bran, one pound of Paris green, two quarts of molasses and enough water to moisten the bran. Succulent clover or alfalfa can be sprayed thoroughly with Paris green, then cut and scattered in small quantities where the worms are most destructive. Often when the entire field is severely attackd it is best to disk or till the ground ,then wait a week or two and plant again.

THE GARDEN

Pruning Bushes.

Pruning is more essential in the case of bush fruits than it is with fruit trees. If the bushes are left unpruned a single season, they become a mass of tangled growth that bears little fruit, and this of poor quality.

The pruning of blackberry and raspberry bushes should rightly begin in summer, when the canes are through bearing. The canes that have borne the crop should be cut away, to give the new shoots a better chance to develop into vigorous canes. If the old canes were not removed last summer they should be cut now. But three or four new stalks should be permitted to grow from a clump. The tips of these new canes should be pinched off when they have reached a height of four feet. This pinching back is to develop a strong, vigorous lateral growth, since the fruit forms on growths that start from the laterals. Spring pruning consists in cutting out all wood that has borne berries and the shortening of laterals on new wood to 18 or 20 inches. The new plants that develop between the clumps should be kept down, if these are not wanted for planting.

The currant bush requires little pruning during the first two or three years, other than a slight shortening of the ends of the canes. This shortening is done to increase the fruit buds along the cane. Currants do not form on new wood, and in order to have a good crop each season it is advisable in pruning, to leave an equal number of the one-year and two-year-old canes to each bush.

Fertilizer and Vegetables.

Aside from considerations of mellow soil and sufficient moisture, the flavor and other qualities of vegetables are improved or impaired by the fertilizers employed. The peculiar processes within the soil or within the plant itself which produce these conditions of flavor are difficult to understand, but it is a fact that varieties of fruits and vegetables will show such improvement under favorable conditions of fertilization as hardly to be recognized.

Hog manure used alone sometimes gives an unpleasant flavor to celery and root crops. It also taints tobacco. An excess of phosphates helps to give tomatoes a sweeter flavor. Salt is very helpful to the quality of asparagus, onions and celery. It makes the potash in the soil active. It is used at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre.

Pigeon manure helps to develop melons of fine flavor. Beets grown on soil fertilized with poultry manure and ashes develop a fine, sweet flavor.

Poultry and barnyard manure improve the quality of onions. Fresh barnyard manure impairs the shipping quality of strawberries. Too much nitrogen makes the fruit softer but unleached wood ashes with well-rotted manure improves the quality of the berries. An excess of nitrogen has a peculiar effect upon the Stone variety of tomatoes tending to make the blossoms drop. It also tends to make them sterile.

POULTRY

Roosts for Poultry.

Sugar beets and mangels grown for stock will produce big tonnages. Mangels like a rather cool climate and sugar beets are grown successfully in about the same general latitude that grapes are produced easily and somewhat north of that belt, says a writer in Farm and Home.

Put your root crops in a good fertile soil, plowed deep and well-tilled. If you expect a heavy tonnage. Work up a good seed bed and if the land is not already very rich put on some well-rotted manure after plowing. Root crops draw especially heavy on phosphorus.

Plant the beets in drills with the rows far enough apart that cultivation is not difficult. Put the rows 26 to 30 inches apart. Plant about corn planting time. You will have to hoe and thin them by hand.

Breaking Broody Fever.

During late winter and early spring a slat-bottomed coop is hung in the poultry house and any hen found on the nest at dusk is removed to it. As there is no place where she can find a warm nest, and as there is a constant circulation of cool air around her, the broody fever soon leaves her. When warm weather comes the hens are put in the open air in a coop 5x7 feet in size, open to the weather on all sides, but with storm-proof roof. Two such coops are used for a flock of 100 hens by C. N. Whittaker, who writes on the subject in Farm and Home. For three or four days the broody hens are put in one of these, then the other is used for the same length of time. Those in the first coop are then let out and it is ready for the next lot.

In this way all broodies are shut away from the nest for several days, as long as necessary, in fact, and it often happens that they are laying again when let out of the broody coop. Where only one coop is used some of the hens are set at liberty after only a few hours' confinement and at once return to the nest.

Broody hens should not be starved, neither should they be fed a fattening grain, such as corn. This is an excellent food for sitting hens, where a high temperature is necessary, but not for a hen whose sitting fever we are trying to break. Plenty of clean water, two feeds a day of wheat and oats and constant access to dry mash, of which meat scrap constitutes 25 per cent, makes a diet that is cooling to the feverish body and is also rich in egg-making materials. Green feed also should be provided.

I do not know of any one food, adds Mr. Whittaker, that so discourages a tendency to become broody as meat scrap. It is the cheapest form in which we can buy protein suitable for poultry, and with the exception of fresh meat is the best egg-making food obtainable.

Frozen and Dried Eggs.

The marketing of frozen and dried eggs has developed into enormous proportions. The eggs ordinarily used in this trade are small or oversized eggs, or dirty, cracked or shrunken eggs, such as are known in the big markets as seconds. These eggs are not to be confused in any way with eggs which are unfit for human use. These should be rejected entirely or used for tanning purposes only. All eggs with bad odor should be rejected absolutely.

Eggs should be carefully candled before going to the breaking room. Breakers cannot work with too great rapidity because of the danger of dropping unfit eggs with good ones before the breaker can detect the difference. In practice it is found, in order to prevent waste, and to insure good grading, that no more than three eggs should be broken into a cup before it is emptied. It has been found also that from 12 to 16 eggs a minute is as rapid work as can be done satisfactorily.

LIVE STOCK

Pig Troughs.

The pig trough is a very necessary equipment. For large hogs a very durable and economical trough is a V-shaped one which can be made of pieces 2 by 10 and 2 by 8, but for the younger pigs smaller pieces should be used. Care should be taken in making them. If they are too high the pigs can not feed conveniently. If too low, the pigs will get into the trough in order to get the feed.

The trough set in a fence, parallel to it, is a very satisfactory arrangement. A swinging panel can be hung above the trough. A latch slipping crosswise at the center of the pane, makes it possible to swing it in and fasten it, thereby shutting out the pigs until all the feed is put into the trough.

The pig trough should be kept clean. A thorough scrubbing occasionally will be an advantage to the animals' health. If the trough is set on a cement feeding floor there will be less dirt and filth.

Blue Grass for Hogs.

Blue grass has long been profitably used by the Missouri farmer for feeding cattle. It has not been generally recognized that it may also be utilized for pork production. At the Missouri experiment station, during the five-year period, from 1908 to 1912, the average amount of pork produced from an acre of blue grass amounted to $26, when the live weight value of hogs was calculated at eight cents per pound.

In securing these returns from blue grass pasture, it is necessary to recognize two qualities which clearly distinguish blue grass from alfalfa, clover, and rape pasture. In the first place, a much larger amount of grain must be fed to hogs on blue grass than to hogs on rape, clover or alfalfa. Another difference lies in the fact that during the middle of the summer, from about July 15 to August 30, blue grass is of little or no value for hog pasture. During this time clover, alfalfa, or rape pasture should be provided. The grain fed to hogs on blue grass pasture should be well balanced—a grain mixture of six parts of corn and one of linseed oil meal, or 10 parts of corn and one part of tankage. A good rule to follow in determining the amount of grain to be fed is to feed just as much grain as will cause the animal to gain an average of three-fourths of a pound a day per 100 pounds live weight.

"He who has health has hope,
And he who has hope has everything."
(Arabian Proverb.)

Sound health is largely a matter of proper food—which must include certain mineral elements best derived from the field grains, but lacking in many foods.

Grape-Nuts

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the rich nourishment of the grains, including their vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc., most necessary for building and energizing the mental and physical forces.

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THE ORCHARD

Describes Orchard.

Some of the spring days can be spent no more profitably than in putting the orchard in shipshape condition, says one writer. To see dilapidated farm orchards, always gives me a feeling of impatience. The orchards are not only eyesores, but prevent the land from being used for something that would be of value to the owner.

I have a small orchard that we try to make pay its way. Here is my orchard account for 1915. There are 46 trees on an acre of land.

We thinned out the branches during fine spring days until the sun could shine in at all angles and we could conveniently cover every tree with lime-sulphur solution.

Then we scrubbed each trunk down with whitewash, using a stiff broom. As a further help we kept our bunch of hens picking scattered grain from among the grass all springtime. They were sure to find most of the insects as they crawled from hibernation.

Then we sprayed twice with arsenate of lead for codling moth, and paid our bill for spray materials as follows:

Lime-sulphur, 20 gallons	$3.00
Arsenate lead, eight pounds	1.20
Sack of lime	.25
Total	$4.45

Here is what the orchard did for us:

9 bu. harvest apples @ $1 per bu.	$ 9.00
63 bu. early autumn apples @ 60c per bu.	37.80
21 bu. late autumn apples @ 75c per bu.	15.75
6 bu. fancy eating apples @ $1 per bu.	6.00
40 bu. winter apples @ 80c per bu.	32.00
86 bu. winter apples @ 60c per bu.	39.60
14 gal. apple butter @ 65c per gallon	9.10
80 gal. cider @ 15c per gal.	12.00
Total	$161.25

That is what we sold from the acre, besides pasturing two calves in the orchard, which we sold for $13.50 before the early apples ripened.

Aside from these sales we have had our supply all the year for the family, and have 15 bushels in a pit, not yet opened, for spring use.

Our orchard is primarily for the family, and were I planting again for the same purpose I should plant about the same varieties.

The trees are: 1 Transparent, 1 Early Harvest, 1 Astrachan, 3 Wealthy, 4 Duchess of Oldenburg, 3 Rambo, 3 Gideon, 1 Pewanukee, 1 Famouse, 1 King, 3 Grimes Golden, 3 Stark, 3 Baldwin, 2 White Pippin, 2 Northwestern Greening, 2 Gravenstein, 2 Ben Davis, 2 Wagener, 3 Danvers Winter Sweet, 3 Delaware, 2 Rome Beauty.

The fancy apples in the item were the Pewaukee, Wealthy, Rambo, and Gravenstein, sold to a confectioner to retail two for a nickel for eating.

The best-selling winter apples were Stark, White Pippin, Danvers Sweet and Northwestern Greening.

THE DAIRY

Churning Trouble.

There is no satisfactory explanation that always holds good for cream that foams up and makes about twice its former bulk and is finally thrown away in disgust after the housewife has churned it for hours without the slightest sign of butter. Sometimes it is due to certain bacteria that may get into the milk utensils or into the cream, says Farm and Home.

More often it is some organic peculiarity of the cow herself and manifests itself usually after the first half of the lactation period. Where the cow has freshened again the trouble may never reappear or it may become chronic, in which case the cow should be sold.

Tainted milk is often traced to feed or some kinds of weeds or grass the cow is eating and sometimes to flavors and odors absorbed from the air at milking time, or in the milkhouse or cellar. The exact cause of these things is impossible to determine at a distance and sometimes a skilled observer right on the ground can't find it.

Milk Fever Talk.

Milk fever is a disease limited to dairy cows.

Heavy milkers that are five to eight years old are most susceptible; heifers with first calf never have it.

The disease usually appears about two days after calving; in rare cases it occurs before calving.

The first symptom is great uneasiness and failure to eat or drink.

Abdominal pain and a staggering gait then follow.

The cow gradually becomes weak and lies down.

Usually the head is turned to the left side and held there — an almost certain indication of milk fever.

At first the cow has a fever, which disappears as the disease progresses.

The bowels and bladder become paralyzed and the digestive system is subject to disorder.

Bloating and the belching of gas may cause the lungs and throat to be inflamed.

Unless skilled aid is given before this stage, the cow is likely to die.

A restricted diet a week or two before calving ad four days afterwards is one of the best means of prevention.

Plenty of salt and fresh warm water are also important. Salt encourages the cow to drink.

A cow that is thought likely to have milk fever, or has had it before, should be given a purgative (one pound Epsom salts) 24 hours before calving is due.

Give plenty of exercise, but do not let her run on rich clover pasture.

Do not draw any milk from the bag for 12 to 24 hours after the cow has calved.

By far the best means of treatment is a milk fever output for pumping air into the udder.

Nineteen cows out of 20 given that treatment recover.

As a makeshift a bicycle pump may be used. The intake opening is filled with sterilized cotton and a sterilized tube is attached to the delivering tube.

The entire outfit must be sterilized by boiling 20 minutes.

Wash each teat carefully and pump air into each quarter of the udder, sterilizing milk tube each time with carbolic acid.

Tie the free ends of the teats with tape, to prevent escape of the air.

Repeat in two hours if improvement is slow.

The application of hot water to the back and loins helps to remove blood pressure from the vital organs.

Preventing Sour Milk.

Extra precautions should now be taken on account of the approaching warm weather, to keep milk and cream sweet. The acid developed through souring is very injurious to infants, and while it may not be so to older persons, it is very distasteful to them. Bacteria will not sour milk unless permitted to grow in it, therefore every precautionary measure should be taken to prevent them from doing so, by cooling the milk as soon as it is produced and keeping it cool from then until it is delivered. Housewives and dairymen should remember that cleanliness and low temperature, (50 degrees F.), will prevent loss from this source.

As dirt is filled with bacteria, both dirt and bacteria should be kept out of the milk by using small top milk pails and by thoroughly washing and airing all dairy utensils. Another important factor is to keep the barnyard clean, use plenty of bedding and brush the cows daily, thus preventing them from becoming dirty.

FARM BRIEFS

The Missouri station recommends the following as a good preventive and treatment for roup, canker, chickenpox, etc.: Magnesium sulphate, 10 ounces; magnesium oxide, one ounce; sulphate of iron, two ounces; ground ginger, two ounces; sulphur, three ounces. Give one tablespoonful in moist mash to 12 birds, each morning for three mornings, and discontinue till needed again.

Prevent the flies; it is easier than to get rid of them after they have come into existence. Clean up all the filth and refuse, screen the doors and windows, and there will be fewer of these disease carriers.

If you would gain the greatest benefit from plowing under a green crop give it a light top-dressing of yard or stable manure before plowing. So little as five spreader loads per acre will return a handsome dividend. Decaying manure contains great numbers of bacteria which the Missouri station finds beneficial in helping the green crop to decay and become available for the crop which is planted.

If corn was not properly cured last fall it may have molded in the crib. Never feed such stuff; it is dangerous.

It is very difficult to thicken an unsatisfactory stand of alfalfa and usually it is better not to try. If you are anxious to make the experiment, harrow the field with an alfalfa harrow after taking off the second cutting, and sow some seed. The young plants will get less clipping than if the seed is sown in early spring.

At the present prices charged for grain, it costs about fifteen cents a month to keep a hen. A good hen will give an income of not less than thirty cents a month.

When you pull up a post till the hole so that no animal will step in it and wrench or break a leg.

The distance from town or market is a determining factor in the value of farm lands. It varies in different localities. A careful study by the university of Missouri of several hundred farms showed that with land worth $50 to $100 per acre within two miles of town the values decreased at the rate of about $5 per acre for each additional mile up to eight miles out.

May is one of the busiest months of the year in the poultry yard. Make it one of the best.

In cleaning spark plugs it is well to remember that it is the carbon on the porcelain insulator which forms a bridging path for the current across the insulator that short-circuits the plug and causes the trouble.

Take time when driving to stop, look and listen before crossing a railroad track if you don't have a clear view both ways. It is better to walk out onto or across the track to see if the way is clear, or to send one of your passengers ahead, than to take the chance of furnishing the corpse for a funeral.

If the clover seeding fails the best substitute is cowpeas or soy beans, sown in May or June and harvested three or four months later. The soy bean may be grown for hay or grain, silage or hogging off.

Full grease cups are as important as a full gasoline tank. Without the gasoline you can't do the car any damage, but a lack of grease may mean a repair bill of considerable size. Bearings, like everything else, must be well lubricated to do their most efficient work.

One of the problems confronting the orchardist has been the long waiting period before the trees come into bearing. The use of fillers helps to keep up the farm income and fillers are practical if they are removed before they injure the growth of the permanent trees. Peaches can be used as fillers in apple orchards and small fruit, such as gooseberries, blackberries, and strawberries will often earn a fine income for the farmer while the trees are developing.

When chicks show signs of leg weakness put them out-of-doors immediately, and keep them out every day the weather is favorable.

You cannot tell a frost-bitten ear of seed corn by looking at it. To plant one means a loss of 800 to 1200 stalks—eight to 12 bushels of corn worth $4 to $6 or more. The only way to make sure of the vitality of your seed corn is to test each ear.

CHANCE TO BECOME INDEPENDENT

4,000 Acres Uncleared Fine Farming Lands, Black Loam on Clay Sub-Soil, Near Mackinaw City, Michigan.

FOR SALE at

$8 to $12 An Acre in 40 acre tracts.

For stock or sheep raising, for crops of all kinds, the land cannot be excelled in the state of Michigan.

For furthur particulars address

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The Only Practical KEYLESS LOCK

No knob to turn; no clicks to count; no key to lose or mislay. Your fingertips are your keyring. Saves time; saves patience; saves money; gives absolute protection!

Secure as a safe! But a safe-dial takes time; this opens instantly. Where can you find another padlock that can't be picked? (Nothing to get at, to pick.) Where can you find a padlock that can be opened in the dark without a key? Snap it shut and it stays shut till you alone open it!

Your combination is one of 40,000 that are possible in this wonderful lock. Known to you, nobody else can guess it.

Opens like a flash! See those buttons numbered 1-2-3-4-5-6-7-8? Eight buttons are on each side, any of which may be included in a combination. There is the secret of the magic, "No-Key" Padlock. Gently press the right buttons in the right way and the hasp flies open.

Keeps Thieves Out! What good is a padlock that can be picked? What good is a lock when somebody has carried off the key, or wrongfully made a duplicate to misuse at his leisure? The "No-Key" lock solves every padlock problem.

Ends the Key Nuisance! Used once, used always. Won't get out of order. Made from solid brass and bronze, to last a lifetime. No iron or steel to rust. Saves absolutely expense of duplicate keys and changed locks. Combination can be changed as often as you like.

For Every Padlock Purpose you need this guaranteed lock. You need it for your barn, garage, closet, chest, trunk or gate—to protect your automobile, tool box, and spare tires. Any number of "No-Key" locks can be set on the same combination if desired.

This shows the exact size of the "No-Key" lock.

Regular Price is $1.50

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Postpaid

Weekly Blade Shopping Bureau—Toledo, Ohio

An electric process is being tried in Russia for the manufacture of gold heretofore made only by hand.

It is believed that forests sometimes take fire by the heat generated from the rubbing of the branches together.

Resinol

heals babies' skin troubles

Babies with eczema, teething rash, chafings, and other tormenting skin troubles need Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. They soothe and heal the irritated skin, stop itching, and let the little sufferers sleep. Babies bathed regularly with Resinol Soap almost never are troubled with skin eruptions.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap have been recommended by physicians and nurses for many years, and contain nothing which could possibly injure the tenderest skin. Sold by all druggists.

TILLMAN PLEADS FOR SHIPS AND NOT PORK

Tells Senate He Hopes Wilson Will Veto It if Passed.

Washington, May 20.—Chairman Tillman of the senate naval committee today attacked the $43,000,000 rivers and harbors bill as a criminal waste and begged that the money be devoted to naval preparedness. He spoke for a navy second to none except England's.

"The forty-three million dollars would build two battle cruisers," he told the senate. "No one knows how many submarines it would build and I can only guess how many airships and other things of that sort we could buy with it. I believe the nation needs a thousandfold more, two modern battle cruisers of the best type than it does or can possibly be benefited by this appropriation for rivers and harbors. If the bill passes, I only pray the President will veto it."

RUSSIANS MASSACRE 500 MOHAMMEDANS, REPORT

Berlin, May 17.—It is reported in Constantinople that Russians have massacred the entire Mohammedan population which remained in the district of Chitak. The villages of Erkenis and Hassis were invaded and about 500 persons, some of whom were children, were burned alive.

BLADE PATTERNS
LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the rate of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, age, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

No. 7666—Misses' Dress.

Cut in sizes 14 to 20 years. Interest attaches to this misses' and small women's dress, because of the shoulder cape, although collar may be employed in the making instead. The pattern provides for both styles. The dress is princess in style — striped banding finishes the neck and hem of the cape and large buttons and loops make an effective closing.

No. 7708—Ladies' Princess Slip.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure. cut on the full lines necessary for today's fashion, this slip may have a gathered ruffle or circular flounce of embroidery and is unusually attractive, with edging and insertion employed at the neck and to finish the armholes.

No. 7740—Ladies' Nightgown.

Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Nainsook, lawn or muslin can be used to make this pretty nightgown. It is made in the Empire style and the short sleeves extend to the neck edge. Edging, beading and hand embroidery may be used to trim this garment.

No. 7730—Ladies' Combination.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure. This combination consists of a separate corset cover and a pair of drawers. Flouncing or plain material, with the trimming of insertion and lace can be used to develop these garments.

No. 7488—Ladies' Petticoat.

Cut in sizes 22 to 34 inches, waist measure. This petticoat is made with a three-gore upper portion and with either a circular or a gathered flounce attached to it. It may be made of white wash material — of satin, of crepe de chine or of taffeta.

No. 7720—Children's Dress.

Cut in sizes 4 to 10 years. This dainty frock is just a little more than the half-belted model and has its fullness drawn in at the sides, where the ends of the belt button to the dress. Contrasting goods trim collar and cuffs.

No. 7709—Boys' Dress.

Cut in sizes 3 and 4 years. Decidedly original in its lines is this little dress with a gathered section in each front to the side and at yoke depth. Two plaits in each of these are held in place by a stitched strap at a lowered waistline.

No. 7710—Ladies' Waist.

Cut in sizes 34 to 42 inches, bust measure. An individual style to slip on over the head, having the back gathered to a yoke. The front slash, giving rather a low neck, points a collar in contrasting goods edged with lace.

No. 7735—Girls' Middy Dress.

Cut in sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. The ever welcome middy blouse, slipped on over the head, in this design, is of one color material; a pocket in the left front and a tie are necessary style features. The plaited skirt is attached to an underwaist.

No. 7722—Ladies' Skirt.

Cut in sizes 24 to 30 inches, waist measure. A deep circular flounce on this three-gored skirt is the means of obtaining the popular fulness. In the front flounce section and above it, a straight flat look is preserved in good taste.

THE BLADE BOOK OF FASHIONS.

In every home where clothes are made there should be a copy of The Blade Book of Fashions, a 36-page fashion publication which is issued Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter. This handsome book shows 400 of the best styles for ladies, misses and children, all of which can be made at home. The book illustrates more than 50 of the newest waists and skirts, evening dresses and coats; over 50 beautiful house and street dresses and maternity gowns; over 30 aprons, dozens of negligees, kimonos and wrappers, underwear, misses' dresses and blouses, baby clothes of all kinds and nearly 100 garments for children of all ages; shirts for men and boys, etc. The very latest issue of this book will be sent postpaid to any address in the United States on receipt of 10c.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

RODE ALL NIGHT TO GET BANDITS

Langhorne's Cavalry Dash Without Parallel Since Civil War, Is Claim.

Major Langhorne's Headquarters, Rancho Gerro Blanco, Mexico, May 15 (By Courier to Marathon, Texas, May 18).—"Langhorne's ride" will be known in the same column as "Dodd's ride' and other kindred cavalry achievements of the present Mexican expedition. There are those who say that as a cavalry dash that of Langhorne is without parallel since the Civil war.

With but 130 men the cavalry officer carrying with him orders to rescue Jesse Deemer and Monroe Payne and to disperse the bandits who captured them, left Caulder's ranch on the Rio Grande, 14 miles east of Boquillas, last Friday at 8 o'clock in the evening.

At the ranch of Manuel Sanchez, where it had been planned to camp that night, a Mexican rode up on a mule and handed a piece of paper to Major Langhorne.

It was a note from the man they were looking for. It said that the writer was confined, a prisoner of the bandits on Rancho El Pino, 44 miles from Rancho Manuel Sanchez, in a room in the northwest corner of the building; that the bandits were willing to exchange Payne and himself for their "Teniente Colonel" whom the Americans had in tow. Major Langhorne read the note and held a brief consultation with his supporting officers. Then he spoke to the men.

"Our horses are tired," he said, "and you men are sleepy and need a night's rest. I have information that the men we are after are 40 miles away. Shall we go after them?"

There was never any doubt about the answer. Within 15 minutes the order to "saddle up" was given and the entire command at 10 o'clock at night, rode 15 miles out into a lonely pass of the San Vicente mountains. There 25 men dismounted and got into a motor truck. With three other machines loaded with armed men to their capacity, the truck then moved forward. The mounted men followed behind more slowly.

Major Langhorne's plan was for a sudden dash on the bandits' headquarters, a quick recapture of Deemer and Payne, and a complete extermination of the bandit band. The plan would have succeeded completely but for the truck. Perhaps the blame should not be wholly placed on that truck. The truck broke down 22 miles from El Pino and when the cavalry arrived camp was made at Casa Piedra.

The column reached there just at dawn, having completed a record march of 71 miles since daybreak the day before. Men rolled off their saddles and slept where they fell. Horses strayed away. Captain Rhea and Captain Kilpatrick themselves guarded the picket line that morning, forbearing to wake the men.

The next day was spent in camp at Casa Prieda, but at 10 o'clock a second dash was started to free Deemer. Arriving at El Pino at daybreak, the column deployed and advanced on the ranch. Major Langhorne had arranged to give a series of short blasts on his whistle as a signal for the attack. The whistle was never sounded. Just as Major Langhorne put it to his lips, and a second before a general fire would have sprung from end to end of the skirmish line, a tall, bearded, young-looking figure rushed out from a door in the ranch house and wildly waved his hands.

"Don't shoot! Don't shoot!" he shouted. "These are good people. They are friends of mine!" So the soldiers did not shoot and the major and Captain Rhea, advancing, found that the signaller was none other than Jesse Deemer himself, while behind stood Payne, the huge negro who was captured with Deemer.

"Why," said Langhorne, "where are the bandits?"

"They left us here in guard of the ranchman," replied Deemer, "and when they left about four hours ago, they told him they were coming back and would kill him if we had escaped."

That's the story of the rescue of Deemer. Six hours later, and the bandits would have returned. And then—

"Well," said Deemer, pilosophically, "I guess they'd taken us into the mountains and you'd never have got us."

In a long range engagement near Cerro Blanco the following day, Lieut. Gramer, with a detachment of about 20 men, captured one of the bandits and thinks he wounded several others.

The main body of bandits is today reported at San Santley, 30 miles from here. Major Langhorne, without rations or forage, is pushing on. Col. Sibley, with two troops of the 14th cavalry, is reported at Rancho Manuel Sanchez.

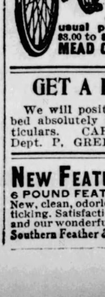
U. S. CAN'T GET FLAGS; THEY'RE MADE IN GERMANY

Washington, May 20.—American patriotism is handicapped because Germany cannot ship United States flags to this country. That unusual disclosure was made here yesterday when a committee representing all the departments of the federal government, attempted to buy a large number of small silk flags for the annual "flag day" celebration in Washington. All such flags are "made in Germany," and the war has cut off shipments. As a result the scheme has been abandoned.

Voliva Weds Again.

Chicago, May 20.—Wilbur Glenn Voliva, Overseer of Zion, and successor to John Alexander Dowie, was united in marriage Thursday night to Miss Ida Emanuelson. The ceremony was performed by Apostle W. S. Peckham, and was witnessed by 150 guests.

Voliva's first wife, Mollie Steele Voliva, died February 4, 1915, leaving them one child, a daughter named Ruth, now 16 years of age.



30 DAYS FREE TRIAL and *freight prepaid* on the new 1916 "RANGER" bicycle. Write at once for our *big catalog* and *special offer*. Marvelous improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1916 price offer. *You cannot afford to buy* without getting our *latest propositions*. Boys, be a "Rider Agent" and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our *liberal terms* on a sample "RANGER" to introduce. Tires, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line half usual prices. A few second-hand bicycles $3.00 to $8.00, to clear.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. T-64 CHICAGO

GET A FEATHER BED FREE

We will positively give you a big, new feather bed absolutely FREE. Write today for full particulars. CAROLINA BEDDING COMPANY, Dept. P, GREENSBORO, N. C.

NEW FEATHER BEDS ONLY $5.40

6 POUND FEATHER PILLOWS $1.00 PER PAIR New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best ticking. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful Free Offer. Agents wanted. Address Southern Feather & Pillow Co., Dept. 1156 Greensboro, N. C.

ITCHING BLISTERS ON BOY'S HEAD

Got Worse. Affected Ears, Neck and Face. Scratched Day and Night. Terribly Disfigured.

HEALED BY CUTICURA SOAP AND OINTMENT

"When four months old my boy suffered with blisters and a kind of scaly skin on his head. I got some salve and he didn't seem to improve but got worse and his ears, neck, and face were affected. He scratched day and night the itching was so intense, and we had to keep his hands pinned the whole time. The skin was sore and inflamed, and he didn't have a hair on his head. It was just a cap of sore eruptions, and his face was terribly disfigured.

"He got so bad we had to keep a mask on his face. The trouble lasted for months, when a lady told my husband about Cuticura Soap and Ointment, and we got them. The third day I noticed a big improvement and in two weeks my boy was healed." (Signed) Mrs. H. A. Thiele, 348 6th St., Milwaukee, Wis., Oct. 25, 1915.

Sample Each Free by Mail

With 32-p. Skin Book on request. Address post-card "Cuticura, Dept. T, Boston." Sold throughout the world.

MILLION LOSS ON DUTCH SHIP

Amsterdam, May 18.—Destruction of the Dutch steamer Batavier V., which was sunk Tuesday with the loss of an American passenger, resulted in a monetary loss of more than $1,000,000. The ship carried $350,000 in gold in 14 cases containing $25,000 each, 7,500 bales of rice and a large supply of coffee and piece goods.

The rice was being taken to Rotterdam to be conveyed to the starving population of Belgium. The loss will seriously hamper relief work.

Find Relief From Painful Ills

Medical Men Recommend Simple Remedy.

One of the most important medical discoveries of the age is that neuralgia, indigestion, insomnia, headaches, bad blood and a score of other ailments can be traced directly to constipation and neglect of the bowels. It has been found that suffering arises from auto-intoxication which can be attributed directly to bowel trouble. The medical profession has found that in order to relieve suffering from these causes it is necessary to get at the original cause and not merely to seek relief temporarily. In other words the cure of constipation must come before we arrive at relief from the ills to which it contributes so much. Ordinary methods of treating constipation have failed. It was found, for instance, that drugs and cathartics give only temporary relief and often saturate the body, resulting in a drug craving which is worse than the original trouble. Frequently cathartics are too violent in action and shock the system.

Simultaneously in Europe and America eminent physicians discovered that the ideal treatment is white mineral oil, which restores the body to its original smooth working order and puts the system back into a healthful condition by restoring the bowels to easy natural action. Having restored the bowels to health it was found that other troubles are banished easily. White mineral oil in its purest form is sold under the name of Lubriol, which is a patented protected name standing for the pure efficient product of the Lurial Laboratories in Toledo, Ohio. Lubriol is odorless and tasteless. It is not absorbed into the system, but does its work and departs completely with the waste matter. It oils the system just as a drop of oil puts a watch in smooth running order after long neglect. Lubriol is just as effective, as safe, as beneficial, for children as it is for older folk. No matter how far constipation has progressed, no matter what other illness it has brought in its train, it is never too late to secure the beneficial results of Lubriol.

No matter what drugs or cathartics you have taken, no matter what disappointment you have suffered, you have not taken Lubriol or you would not now be so hopeless. But there is no need for hopelessness. Lubriol is a household friend of inestimable value. It should never be missing from your home. You can secure Lubriol in pint bottles for seventy-five cents shipped post-paid and guaranteed against breakage. The Weekly Blade editor attests the financial responsibility of the Lubriol Laboratories, so you may have no hesitancy in remitting 75c to the Lubriol Laboratories, 14th floor the Nicholas Building, Toledo, Ohio.—Advt.

HOUSE LEADER REVOLTS ON SHIP PURCHASE BILL

Senator Lewis Introduces New Marine Measure.

Washington, Hay 19.—The threatened revolt among the senate Democrats over the ship purchase bill, now before the house, took form today in a bill introduced by Senator Lewis of Illinois, the Democratic whip, designed to create a merchant marine but differing radically from the administration plan.

Senator Lewis expects this measure to have the support of the Democratic senators who joined the Republican filibuster which killed the ship purchase bill last year.

The Lewis bill would empower the government to build 100 merchant ships at once with money obtained by issuing bonds secured with the earnings of the ships. The government would then lease the ships to private concerns.

Operation of the vessels would be controlled by the interstate commerce commission. In case of war the government would have power to use the ships as naval auxiliaries.

RECONCILIATION OF IRISH SOUGHT

Effort Is Being Made to Bring Carson and Redmond Together.

London, May 17.—While Premier Asquith remains in Ireland seeking a solution of the Irish problem, efforts are being made on this side of the Irish sea to bring together Sir Edward Carson, the Ulster leader, and John Redmond, leader of the Nationalists, in the hope that a reconciliation of the opposing factions may be effected.

As near as can be learned, there have been no negotiations thus far, but it is considered a favorable sign that Unionists and home rule supporters are working together and making suggestions for a compromise.

Premier Asquith is revealing his finest qualities of statesmanship in his conciliation policy. Everyone here now recognizes the tremendous danger of alienating the general Irish feeling by overseverity. Ulstermen, while determined not to commit themselves to anything necessarily involving support of home rule, are now willing to go far on the way towards a compromise.

Coalition Plan Favored.

The plan of a coalition executive is still greatly favored in some quarters, but is coldly regarded in many influential circles, where it is considered a hopeless makeshift.

There is a universal agreement that Irishmen must be given a larger direct share in Irish administration. Dublin castle rule is finally and irretrievably damned. Sympathetic Dublin castleism, under former Secretary Birrell, was even worse than the older castle autocratic method, but both were bad.

Lloyd-George to Help.

The Manchester Guardian says that David Lloyd-George is about to take an active part in the effort for a settlement. It is said he has already met Sir Edward Carson and Joseph Devlin, Irish Nationalist member for Belfast, and that he has an engagement to meet Mr. Redmond. The Guardian adds that Mr. Lloyd-George's scheme for a complete settlement on home rule lines would have powerful support in the Unionist press and that this section of the Unionist press would not support any bitter irreconciliability on the part of the Ulster Unionists.

The Unionist press of London, with the exception of the Morning Post, which is strongly pro-Ulster, is urging a settlement.

NEWS OF CONGRESS IN TABLOID FORM

Monday, May 15. — Senate. — Considered nomination of George Rubles to the federal trade commission in executive session. Rejected, 42 to 36, President Wilson's nomination of George Rubles, as a member of the federal trade commission.

House — Resumed discussion rural credits bill. Passed, 295 to 10, Glass rural credits bill to establish chain of land mortgage banks.

Tuesday, May 16.—Senate. — Army reorganization conference report submitted. Debated Kenyon resolution for open executive sessions for consideration of nominations. Resumed debate on rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

House—Debate begun on government shipping bill.

Wednesday, May 17.—Senate.—Took up army reorganization conference report. Senator Owen's corrupt practices bill was reported favorably from the elections committee. Rivers and harbors appropriation bill debated. Adopted, without record vote, conference report on army appropriation bill.

House—Flood control bill under consideration. Sent rural credits bill to conference. Passed flood control bill authorizing five-year improvement program for Mississippi and Sacramento rivers.

Thursday, May 18.—Senate. — Considered Kenyon resolution for open sessions on nominations. Resumed debate on rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

House—Resumed general debate on the shipping bill. George W. Bowers, Republican, sworn in for the Second West Virginia district, succeeding Representative Brown, Democrat, deceased.

Friday, May 19.—Senate.—Resumed debate on rivers and harbors appropriation bill. Restored to river and barbor bill a section eliminated by house appropriating $200,000 for improving approaches to Brooklyn navy yard.

House—Began last day of debate on shipping bill. Sundry civil bill carrying appropriation of $12,000,000 was reported. Remained in session during evening to complete consideration of shipping bill.

Saturday, May 20. —Senate. — Resumed debate on rivers and harbors appropriation bill.

House—Passed shipping bill. Adopted conference report on army increase bill. Resumed consideration of Porto Rican civil government bill.

"Get Biceps Before Brains," Dean Tells University Coeds

Chicago, May 19.—"Biceps before brains!"

Several hundred Northwestern university coeds were mulling over this cryptic admonition today. It was given them by Mary Ross Potter, dean of women, supeaking at a banquet of the Woman's Athletic association.

"No girl should be seen on the campus with a gentleman who does not go in for athletics," said Dean Potter. "Also girls should cultivate the friendship of other women students rather than men. There is not much lasting value to the friendship of men formed in college. Take part in athletics, get biceps before brains, and attain gracefulness and poise, for they are a woman's chief asset."

ASQUITH WILL URGE NEW IRISH PARLEYS

London, May 19.—The Central News Agency announced yesterday that on his returnu to England Premier Asquith would urge a resumption of negotiations between Sir Edward Carson and John Redmond for a settlement of Irish questions.

May Succeed Delbrueck.

Berlin, May 17.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, the present minister of finance and the youngest member of the cabinet, is the most likely candidate for the post of minister of the interior and vice chancellor, made vacant by the resignation of Dr. Delbrueck.

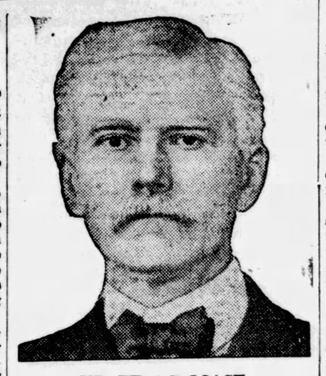
Well Known Remedy Relieves Chronic Case

Important to Dispose of Waste from the Stomach With Regularity

People frequently attribute to failure of the digestive organs conditions that are primarily due to inactive bowels and apply remedies that from their very nature are more apt to aggravate than to relieve the disorder.

When the bowels act regularly the stomach is in better shape to perform its allotted tasks and can usually be depended upon. To keep the bowels in condition there is no more effective remedy than the combination of simple laxative herbs known as Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin, which is sold in drug stores for fifty cents a bottle.

Dr. Caldwell has prescribed this remedy in his practice for over a quarter of a century and it is today the standard household remedy in thousands of homes. Mr. Thos. DeLoach, with the Department of the Interior, Office of Indian Affairs, at Washington, wrote Dr. Caldwell recently that "Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin is the best laxative I have any knowledge of and the cleaning up guaranteed by its use relieves every organ."



MR. THOS DeLOACH.

A bottle of Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin should be on hand in every home for use when needed. A trial bottle, free of charge, can be obtained by writing to Dr. W. B. Caldwell, 423 Washington St., Monticello, Ill., for whom this advertisement is published.

AMERICANS AIDED IN IRISH REVOLT

Contributed $80,000 Up Until April, Under Secretary Testifies.

London, May 18.—That considerable money was received from the United States by the Sinn Feiners and used for the purchase of arms and the printing of seditious newspapers and leaflets in Ireland, was the assertion made today by Sir Mathew Mathan, undersecretary for Ireland, before the commission appointed to inquire into the origin and responsibility for the uprising in Dublin.

This was the first official statement showing a direct ramification of the revolt in the United States.

The first session of the commission will be held in Westminster hall with Lord Hardinge, the new under-secretary for foreign affairs, presiding.

Sir Mathew was the first witness. One of the first questions asked him was whether or not financial aid had been received by the Irish insurrectionists from the United States. The intimation, however, was that the donors of the money did not know to what use it was being put.

The official title of the inquisitorial body is: A commission of inquiry into the causes of rebellion in Ireland and into the conduct and degree of responsibility of the military and civil executives in Ireland.'

"It was not until three days before the outbreak that definite proof was secured of the connection of the anti-British party in Ireland with a foreign enemy," said Sir Mathew in giving his testimony.

A memorandum in the possession of the leader stated that the Germans contemplated a joint offensive on land, sea and air, in order to secure victory before May, and it required the Irish volunteers to be prepared to render promised assistance.

"On March 16, some of the young volunteers were anxious to commence immediately, but the leaders were against arising then, Sir Thomas MacDonagh stating it was sheer madness if the help promised was not forthcoming."

Going into the financial resources of the rebels, the under-secretary estimated that $80,000 had been received from the United States and paid to Dublin banks between September, 1914, and the following April, when it was withdrawn. Afterwards, it was impossible to trace the method by which funds were transmitted from America.

ARMS WORKERS WILL SOBER UP IN TRENCHES

Paris, May 19.—On account of a diminution in the output of munitions, due to excessive drinking, Minister of Munitions Albert Thomas has issued instructions that any munitions workers found under the influence of alcohol shall immediately be sent to the fighting line. The penalty is not punishment, but the man in question is unlikely to experience the same temptations at the front.

PRESBYTERIANS ELECT MARQUIS MODERATOR

Atlantic City, N. J., May 19.—John A. Marquis was elected moderator of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church in the United States here yesterday.

WHAT A MOTHER SAYS.

Vienna, Ohio.—"I am glad to write in regard to what Dr. Pierce's Prescription has done for me. I am the mother of two children. I took three bottles of 'Favorite Prescription' and was helped greatly. Am sending the picture of my four-months-old baby girl.

"I will gladly recommend Doctor Pierce's medicine." — MRS. EMMA MERRIMAN, South Vienna, Ohio.

Lowell, Ohio.—"I made up my mind Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription was just what I needed and I used about two bottles. I had had an abscess and after operation wanted a good medicine. I was low spirited, had the tired-out feeling and was nervous. This medicine helped to put me on my feet. My weight went up from 120 th 155 lbs. I have never taken any remedy that did me so much good as this. I am only too glad to recommend it."—MRS. SARAH DONALDSON, R. F. D. I, Lowell, Ohio.

Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures weak and aching backs, headaches, nervousness and other womanly ailments by curing the womanly diseases which cause them. It makes weak women strong, sick women well.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a remedy that any ailing woman can safely take because it is prepared from roots using pure glycerine instead of alcohol, and is not a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed on wrapper.

Get it to-day, either in liquid or tablet form, or write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for a free book on woman's diseases.

Constipation causes and seriously aggravates many diseases. It is thoroughly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pellets. One a laxative; two or three a cathartic.

THOUSANDS ENLIST FOR SUMMER WAR TRAINING

8,405 Recruits to Attend Plattsburg Military School.

New York, May 17.—Recruits sufficient to form five regiments of infantry at war strength have enrolled for the summer military training camp at Plattsburgh, N. Y., it was announced today. Enlistments thus far total 8,405.

The first senior encampment beginning on June 5, has an enrollment of 1,354 and promises to be the smallest of the series. The junior camp, beginning early in July has 1,919 volunteers, while the second senior camp in July has 2,511.

Indications are that the senior camp to be held in August will be the largest of all, as it now has 2,357 enlistments. Thus far only 624 volunteers have enrolled for the final camp in September.

Officers of the military training camps association say that applications are coming from the south, west of the Mississippi river, Alaska, Panama and Porto Rico.

DAVID DUNNE

by B. K. MANIATES

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Continued from First Page

young hickory can bend without breakin', and thar's jest one thing I want fer you to be."

"What?" persisted the boy.

Barnabas whispered something.

The blood of the young country boy went like wine through his veins; his heart leaped with a big and mighty purpose.

"Now, remember, Dave," cautioned Barnabas, "what all work and no play done to Jack. You git yer lessons perfect, and recite them, and read a lectle of an evenin'; the rest of the time I want yer to get out and cerkilate."

November with its call to quiet woods came on, and David was eager to "cerkilate." He became animated with the spirit of sport. Redletter Saturdays were spent with Uncle Larimy, and the far-away echo of the hunter's bullet and the scudding through the woods of startled game became new, sweet music to his ears. Rifle in hand, with dog shuffling at his heels or plunging ahead in search of game, the world was his. Life was very full and happy, save for the one inevitable sprig of bitter—Jud! The big bully of a boy had learned that David was his equal physically and his superior mentally, but the fear of David and of David's good standing kept him from venturing out in the open; so from cover he sought by all the arts known to craftiness to harass the younger boy, whose patience this test tried most sorely.

One day when Little Teacher had given him a verbose definition of the word "pestiferous," David looked at her comprehendingly. "Like Jud," he murmured.

Many a time his young arms ached to give Jud another thrashing, but his mother's parting injunction restrained him.

"If only," he sighed, "Jud belonged to some one else!"

He vainly sought to find the hair line that divided his sense of gratitude and his protection of self-respect.

Winter followed, and the farm work droned. It was a comfortable, cozy time, with breakfast served in the kitchen on a table spread with a gay, red cloth. Pennyroyal baked griddle-sized cakes, delivering them one at a time direct from the stove to the consumer The early hour of lamplight made long evenings, which were beguiled by lesson books and story books, by an occasional skating carnival on the river, a coasting party at Long Hill, or a "surprise" on some hospitable neighbor.

One morning he came into school with face and eyes aglow with something more than the mere delight of living. It meant mischief, pure and simple, but Little Teacher was not always discerning. She gave him a welcoming smile of sheer sympathy with his mood. She didn't smile, later, when the schoolroom was distracted by the sound of raucous laughter, feminine screams, and a fluttering of skirts as the girls scrambled to standing posture in their chairs. Astonished, she looked for the cause. The cause came her way, and the pupils had a fresh example of the miracles wrought by a mouse, for Little Teacher, usually the personification of dignity and repose, screamed lustily and scudded chairward with as much rapidity as that displayed by the scurrying mouse as it chased for the corner and disappeared through a knothole.

As soon as the noiseful glee had subsided, Little Teacher sought to recover her prided self-possession. In a voice resonant with sternness, she commanded silence, gazing wrathfully by chance at little Tim Wiggins.

"'T was David done it," he said in deprecating self-defense, imagining himself accused.

"David Dunne," demanded Little Teacher, "did you bring that mouse to school?"

"He brung it and let it out on purpose," informed Tim eagerly.

Little Teacher never encouraged talebearing, but she was so discomfited by the exposure of the ruling weakness peculiar to her sex that she decided to discipline her favorite pupil upon his acknowledgment of guilt.

"You may bring your books and sit on the platform," she ordered indignantly.

David did not in the least mind his assignment to so prominent a position, but he did mind Little Teacher's attitude toward him throughout the day. He sought to propitiate her by coming to her assistance in many little tasks, but she persistently ignored his overtures. He then ventured to seek enlightenment regarding his studies, but she coldly informed him he could remain after school to ask his questions.

David began to feel troubled, and looked out of the window for an inspiration. He found one in the form of big, brawny, Jim Block—"Teacher's Jim," as the school children all called him.

"There goes Teacher's Jim," sang David, soto voce.

The shot told. For the second time that day Little Teacher showed outward and visible signs of an inward disturbance. With a blush she turned quickly to the window and watched with expressive eyes the stalwart figure striding over the rough-frozen road.

In an instant, however, she had recalled herself to earth, and David's dancing eyes renewed her hostility toward him. Toward the end of the day she began to feel somewhat appeased by his docility and evident repentance. Her manner had perceptibly changed by the time the closing exercise began. This was the writing of words on the blackboard for the pupils to use in sentences. She pointed to the first word, "income."

"Who can make a sentence and use that word correctly?" she asked.

"Do call on Tim," whispered David. "He so loves to be the first to tell anything."

She smiled her appreciation of Tim's prominent characteristic, and looked at the youngster, who was wringing his hand in an agony of eagerness. She gave him the floor, and he jumped to his feet in triumph, yelling:

"In come a mouse!"

This was too much for David's composure, and he gave way to an infectious fit of laughter, in which the pupils joined.

Little Teacher found the allusion personal and uncomfortable. She at once assumed her former distant mien, demanding David's presence after school closed.

"You have no gratitude, David," she stated emphatically.

The boy winced, and his eyes darkened with concern, as he remembered his mother's parting injunction.

Little Teacher softened slightly.

"You are sorry, aren't you, David?" she asked gently.

He looked at her meditatively.

"No, Teacher," he answered quietly. She flushed angrily.

"David Dunne, you may go home, and you needn't come back to school again until you tell me you are sorry."

David took his books and walked serenely from the room. He went home by the way of Jim Block's farm.

"Hullo, Dave!" called Big Jim, who was in the barnyard.

"Hello, Jim! I came to tell you some good news. You said if you were only sure there was something Teacher was afraid of, you wouldn't feel so scared of her."

"Well," prompted Jim eagerly.

"I thought I'd find out for you, so I took a mouse to school and let it loose."

"Gee!"

David then related the occurrences of the morning, not omitting the look in Little Teacher's eyes when she beheld Jim from the window.

"I'll hook up this very night and go to see her," confided Jim.

"Be sure you do, Jim. If you find your courage slipping, just remember that you owe it to me, because she won't let me come back to school unless she knows why I wasn't sorry."

"I give you my word, Dave," said Jim earnestly.

The next morning Little Teacher stopped at the Brumble farm.

"I came this way to walk to school with you and Janey," she said sweetly and significantly to David.

When they reached the road, and Janey had gone back to get her sled, Little Teacher looked up and caught the amused twinkle in David's eye. A wave of conscious red overspread her cheeks.

"Must I say I am sorry now?" he asked.

"David Dunne, there are things you understand which you never learned from books."

To Be Continued.

CHINESE REVOLUTION LEADER ASSASSINATED

San Francisco, May 20.—General Chen Chi-Nei, a high official of the Chinese revolutionary party, was assassinated by three alleged Yuan Shi Kai supporters in Shanghai last night, advices to the Chinese Republic Association stated yesterday. Two of the assassins were caught.

Help Nature Do It

Don't you see how she is working to get rid of your colds and catarrh? The effort continues all the time, but in hot weather you catch a fresh cold every day or so, add to the catarrh in your system, and soon it is chronic—systemic.

Your digestion suffers, you have trouble with stomach and bowels. Get at the real disease. Clear up catarrh, and the other troubles will disappear.

Aid With Peruna

Peruna is a good tonic, with special efficacy in catarrhal conditions. Build up your resistance, and at the same time treat the catarrh. Supply nature with more vigor, give your body a chance to get well, and summer will not annoy you. The healthy man defies the weather.

Peruna has helped make countless thousands well in the last 44 years.

Use it yourself.

Tablet form is very convenient for regular administration.

THE PERUNA CO.
COLUMBUS, OHIO

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 25, 1916.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is specially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Guaranteed Circulation

The circulation of the Toledo Weekly Blade for the year 1914 has been audited and is guaranteed by the Audit Bureau of Circulation, the recognized authority on expert circulation examinations.

Congress never deadlocks on pork.

Among mistaken notions the public gets is that newspapers make money out of war.

Why not change the name of Gibraltar to Verdun?

A woman reader expresses her belief that Mexicans, upon the whole, are as bad as little red ants in the pantry.

No demand is being made for a raise in the wages of sin.

Self-confidence cannot do everything, but nobody can do much without it.

If you let the fellow who knows it all do all the talking for five minutes, he'll jump from plausibility to absurdity in one bound.

Hanging a man with a silk rope might make his relatives proud and arrogant.

Recall the line in The Mikado about making the punishment fit the crime? Well, a Chicago girl has married the man who tried to kidnap her.

Love sometimes rides on the rear seat of a motorcycle.

Dear D. A. R. women want individual tombstones, but seem willing to be laid to rest in the same cemetery with their husbands.

Never disturb the woman who has settled down for a comfortable cry.

Man cannot win the good opinion of a woman by beating her in an argument.

How glad we should all be that the women in the funny old photograph album didn't pose their legs for future generations to look at, as some of the modern women are doing.

Many men dislike Uncle Sam's two-dollar bill, except as a loan until payday.

A spring fever symptom—"What's the use?"

Mexico is without money and without credit. Has nothing but guns, ammunition and imagination.

Colonel Roosevelt's critics are simmering down to Democrats.

Matrimony has been known to put the finishing touches on a self-made man.

Peace prophets do not agree. A strong indication that they are real prophets.

"Prohibition will kill poetry," says a booze booster. It surely will kill the kind that is bottled in bond and inspired by a corkscrew.

When the bride's mother cries at the wedding, the groom begins to realize how a sheep thief must feel when caught at his miserable crime.

The art of conversation is said to be waning. Probably being superseded by talk.

Much of the country's success for the past 20 years is the result of its having disregarded Mr. Bryan's advice.

Most boys would prefer to be Ty Cobb first, and President after they have become too old for baseball.

The reason so few American soldiers are hurt in Mexico is because the Mexicans cannot shoot over their shoulders while running at full speed.

Among migratory birds, there is the eagle on the silver dollar.

Laziness has been pronounced a disease. But is it poor health?

Hope probably springs eternal, even in the breast of a favorite son.

Congressman Hay has been designated as the man who knows it all, but there are many to dispute for the title.

Few married delegates go to a convention wholly uninstructed.

Without knowing what Doc Brady would say, we venture that walking is better than a dressmaker for removing superfluous hips.

Wholesale liquor dealers are beginning to realize that the drunkard is not a good advertisement for their business.

The way of the transgressor is a headache.

One trouble with congress is that it wants to be re-elected.

Announcing an evangelist's topic, "Hell," an Ohio paper says: "Booze in the afternoon and hell in the evening." All wrong. Booze in the evening and hell next morning.

A Mexican smoking the pipe of pease is unthinkable. He would roll a cigarette.

Verdun will go down in history. Otherwise it will remain standing.

Louisiana has banished Mother Goose from her schools. The next logical step will be to punish the children for possessing imagination.

Anti-preparedness advocates should hasten to the Mexican border and turn the other cheek:

Sweet day, so cool, so calm, so bright,
The bridal of the earth and sky;
The dews shall weep thy fall tonight,
For thou must die.—Herbert.

That is our favorite bit of beautiful pessimism. What is yours?

It is never a surprise to find Patience and Patches loafing together.

Wasteful Waiting in Mexico.

Swiftly and irresistibly the government at Washington is being driven towards the hour when it must intervene in Mexico. After three years of its shamefully futile policy of wasteful waiting the Wilson administration is forced today to meet precisely the same situation, and with exactly the same maneuvers, that it was the President's obvious duty to meet in the beginning.

Not one iota of advantage has been gained by the delay. And throughout the entire three years the American flag has been dishonored, American dignity besmirched and precious American lives needlessly sacrificed by the score and the hundred. With the fall of the Madero regime, Mexico entered upon a period of deliberate insult to the United States, and of outrage upon American citizens. Mr. Wilson, footlessly calm and coldly inefficient, began blundering in his first dealings with the situation. Outrage and murder were passed unnoticed. Insult and humiliation that no other nation under the sun would have tolerated were ignored. Inefficient and spineless emissaries were sent to the Mexican capital to make unnecessary investigations and foolish recommendations.

Huerta, a half-breed brigand, was refused recognition, and then called upon to salute the flag his people flouted. The schoolmaster President, after teaching Latin all his life and still apparently remaining ignorant of the meaning of the word "ultimatum," sent an ultimatum a day for a week or two, landed some marines, shed some blood and dropped the entire matter, apparently satisfied because a man whom he declared held no official standing, had fired a salute for a gunboat's commander.

Meanwhile murder and outrage and arson continued throughout the revolt-torn republic, and day by day American lives were added to the score. A year ago four prominent Americans were authorized to bring about a settlement. After weeks of work they agreed that the recognizing of Carranza was the one step this country must not take—that his retention of the reins of government would make peace and security in Mexico impossible. And a few days later, without consultation with these men, and without one shred of assurance that the "First Chief" would respect and protect American interests, Mr. Wilson recognized Carranza.

The trumoil and revolt and chaos that resulted continue today. They will continue until the United States returns to its traditions of national strength and honor, and forces Mexico to a return to the respect for Americans and American rights which it held until that respect was frittered away by the present American administration.

When the hour for intervention strikes, the President will find his country solidly behind him. There will be no faltering on the part of the American people. The United States will present no divided front. But the people, standing by the President, will not forget that Mr. Wilson, the individual, has muddled and mishandled the Mexican situation from the day he became Chief Executive. And in November, they, the people, will be able and willing to differentiate between the President of the United States and the Democratic party candidate for re-election.

For they will know and understand that intervention today will cost tenfold more in blood and treasure than it would have cost three years ago. And they will not forget that more of national humiliation and more of loss of international prestige has been written into the record of these three years than in all the decades of American history that have gone before.

A Warning Note.

While its tone is wholly optimistic, there is just a note of warning, of conservative advice, in the last weekly financial review issued by the banking house of Henry Clews & Co. It is pointed out that American bank clearings were seventy-eight billion dollars during the first four months of the year, the increase being forty-five per cent over the same period last year. Railroads have earned twenty per cent more than last year, exports during nine months gained fifty per cent and imports twenty-five per cent.

But the question is asked: "How long is the feverish business activity of the last few months to continue?" Bankers, it is reported, are scrutinizing loans more carefully, since credits have been extended greatly and larger sums are required to finance a given amount of merchandise than formerly. Prices of commodities have reached dizzy heights and are exposed to reaction so, it is urged, bankers are justified in exercising greater discrimination.

Invariably, when periods of industrial depression and money stringency arrive, financiers assert that one reason has been highly speculative tendencies in times of prosperity. It is not now indicated that there is any general speculative proclivity in business and the Clews reports concludes: "Intrinsic conditions are sound and the outlook continues favorable."

The Long-Lived.

Uncle William Claxton, who lives not far from historic Cumberland Gap, is 103 years old. In all his life, he has never worn a coat. He has never called a physician, at least for himself, nor experimented with the weird medicines of home brew. Any time now, he can walk ten miles without resting and, at the end of the journey, solemnly swear that he isn't tired at all.

What gives some men their marvelous grip on vitality is still one of the world's mysteries. For all the advancement of science, the improved methods of investigation and the astonishing intimacy that the medical profession has with the human body, we still do not know why life hangs on to one man like a Texas tick and deserts another at the first sign of trouble. Habits or the freedom from habits, gross appetite or moderation, comfort or what to most of us would be harsh living, do not seem to have anything to do with it. There are long-lived in cabins as there are in mansions, among the poverty-stricken as among those who are pampered. If there is anything which plays a part in this business we can feel confident about it is cheerfulness. These old people seem to have been born without the capacity to worry. They have taken things as they came, calmly in time of distress, unexcitedly when good fortune fell.

Of Uncle William Claxton we know nothing except what we have recited. But it is fair to infer that a person who can get along for a hundred years without a coat has also managed to keep cheerful when his best milk cow wandered away, his favorite coon dog expired and deeper sorrows crept to his door.

Uprising Against the Indians.

The suffragists have risen against the new Sioux Indian citizens in South Dakota. It happened this way. President Wilson interested himself in obtaining citizenship for one hundred and eighty-six of the Indians and sent Secretary Lane out to South Dakota as his personal representative to extend a welcome to the newly made red-men citizens.

Members of the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage who are making a campaign trip through the western states, sent a telegram of protest to the President for the reason that they anticipate that every Indian will stand against giving women self government when the suffrage referendum is taken in South Dakota.

This is the paprika-seasoned telegram the suffragists sent to the President:

"We note with interest your hospitality to the Indians, while you are not using your leadership in the Democratic party to assist women in attaining a position under the United States constitution, freely accorded to every man of whatever race, of whatever color."

Come to think of it, probably the suffragists are right, and that the Sioux men, on traditionary grounds, will vote against equal suffrage every time. If early American history is trustworthy, the Sioux squaw did not have heap much to say in the councils of the chiefs and braves. Her job was the hewer of wood and a drawer of water.

According to a New York doctor, we consume so much salt that South Sea cannibals wouldn't eat us. Then even the June brides and girl graduates are not sweet enough to eat? We don't like Doc's idea.

Much of this country's trouble comes from the fact that there are two sides to the Mexican boundary line.

This world can never be right to the fellow who is always wrong.

Special Notice!

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in June.

There are great advantages in store for Weekly Blade readers who renew their subscription in June or who raise Blade subscription clubs. Our special propositions for June subscriptions and clubs have been mailed and if you should have received one and it does not arrive by June 4th please notify us and we will immediately mail you a duplicate.

The Weekly Blade's Great National Family is increasing with remarkable rapidity. This greatest of all national weeklies is gathering around it an ever-growing host of loyal American families who find it an inspiration for better, cleaner living and finer ideals. Every state in the Union has thousands of Blade supporters. You will not find it hard to raise a Blade subscription club. The Blade is known from Maine to California. It penetrates into the farthest reaches of Alaska, it goes to our island possessions in the Pacific. It is the great American weekly. Each and every member of the family finds in the Toledo Weekly Blade something of peculiar and particular interest, something helpful, something well worth knowing. Now at a time of great national crisis it behooves every American citizen to know exactly what is going on all over the nation. The Toledo Weekly Blade, a stalwart messenger of truth, fearlessly pulls the brass buttons off rumor and lays bare the fact as Americans should know it. The Weekly Blade is for your family, for your children, for your wife, for you.

As an appreciation for your assistance in helping us enlarge our great national family, we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are without doubt the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality," and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Rogers' Silverware in the new Leyland designs. This pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore this offer is made to June subscribers only, and 30 days later the July subscribers will have their turn, and so in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

A Nation of Pensioners.

Announcement was made a few days ago by the government that several members of the coast guard, or life saving service, had been retired on pensions. The pensions are the first in this class ever granted. Letter carriers are exerting powerful influences for the passage of legislation to make them eligible also, to service and old age pensions. It is probable that their demand will, eventually, be enacted into law.

During the last decade the pension system, encouraged by the government, states, cities, churches, schools, fraternal orders and great corporations has grown phenomenally. Until a few years ago a pensioner was practically synonymous with war veteran. Now a pensioner may be a soldier, sailor, fireman, policeman, preacher, teacher, life saver, telegrapher, telephone operator, a blind person, a widowed or deserted mother or an employe of a railroad or even of the United States Steel Corporation.

In addition to this, a number of states have enacted laws for the compensation of workers injured as the result of industrial accidents. In effect, these payments are pensions.

There are two theories upon which pensions are granted. One is that a pension is a deferred payment for services rendered. The other is that it is an inducement held out to employes, both public and private, for continued faithful service.

Generally speaking, the pensioners are either nonproducers or persons of impaired productive capacity through age or disability.

Although the government, state, city, lodge or industrial corporation may have established the system, and may act as pension paymaster, the assertion that the producers must, ultimately, pay the pensions is incontrovertible. It may be paid in increased property tax, by income tax, by higher prices for commodities upon which a tariff is exacted, by direct contributions to pension funds, by increased subscription to the church, or by wage scales skimped a little for the benefit of the pension fund.

There is this one danger in the pension system. It removes from the employe who is assured of an old-age income a sharp-tipped stimulant to economy and thrift. On the other hand, it relieves the necessity for pinching penury and carries with it a comfortable assurance that, as they approach the sunset of life, the aged worker and his wife may not be compelled to ask or accept charity, always humiliating, no matter how freely or tenderly it may be bestowed.

Mail by Air Ship.

The government has under consideration a bid for carrying the mails by airship from the states into Alaska at a price that will save $35,000 a year and shorten the time of delivery to Nome by twenty days. The bidder has been asked to furnish a heavy bond and satisfy the government that his equipment is adequate for the hard service which will be required of it.

Whether this particular contract is closed or not, the rapid and marvelous development of aerial navigation makes the statement prophetic that air line mail contracts on routes which present unusual difficulties by land or water, soon will become quite the common thing.

When peace is declared in Europe, thousands of daring and seasoned aviators will be without employment. They will be glad of the opportunity to assume responsibility for mail delivery by methods that will insure even more thrills and tremendously greater speed, than the pony express riders of the early days in the west.

Harnessing the Sun.

Dr. Charles G. Abbott, head of the astro-physical observatory of the Smithsonian Institution at Washington, has announced that he will make final tests this summer of apparatus which he has constructed to demonstrate a theory that the heat of the sun can be harnessed in a practical way.

The apparatus is in the Smithsonian observatory on the peak of Mount Wilson, California. The first practical test will be in the strictly utilitarian business of cooking a meal. If Dr. Abbott's coffee boils and his steak isn't under-done, he may be able to prove to the world that he has subjugated one of the three great sources of potential power that have escaped the leash of science and baffled inventors. These are the sun, the wind and the ocean wave. True, there are "burning glasss," and puny windmills and impracticable wave motors, but the big job of harnessing these three great powers, any one of which, in full control, could produce enough electric power to light and heat the world, drive all its myriad industries and propel all its ships and trains, is yet to be done.

There is nothing mysterious about the principles involved; nothing uncanny like electricity and wireless messages from mid-ocean. The baffling obstacles are mechanical.

JAPANESE DENTISTS USE FINGERS AS FORCEPS

The Japanese dentist, like the heathen Chinee, is peculiar. He refuses to use anything except his fingers in pulling teeth. He first acquires strength by pulling out, with the finger and thumb of his right hand, a number of wooden pegs which have been inserted into holes in a plank. Then a tougher log with tougher pegs is tried, and he is kept at this for a year. After that he operates on a slab of marble, which contains pegs of the hardest marble deeply driven in. Then he is qualified to go into business. A good workman will seize a patient with his left hand and draw out five or six teeth with his right without stopping to rest.

LINES FOUND ON BODY OF BRITISH SOLDIER

What, one wonders, were the circumstances and the spiritual experiences under which these lines were written? Had he come through great tribulations? On what spot on Gallipoli was it written, and did the writer foresee his own swift end? The lines appear in the Australasian Intercollegian.—Note in London Spectator.

Jesus, whose lot with us was cast,
Who saw it out from first to last;
Patient and fearless, tender, true,
Carpenter, vagabond, felon, Jew—
Whose humorous eyes took in each phase
Of full, rich life this world displays;
Yet evermore kept full in view
The far-off goal it leads us to;
Who, as your hour neared, did not fail—
The world's fate trembling in the scale—
With your half-hearted band to dine,
And speak across the bread and wine;
Then went out firm to face the end,
Alone, without a single friend;
Who felt as your last words confessed—
Wrung from a proud, unflinching breast
By hours of dull, ignoble pain,
Your whole life's fight was fought in vain;
Would I could win and keep and feel
That heart of love, that spirit of steel—
I would not to Thy bosom fly
To shirk off till the storms go by;
If you are like the man you were,
You'd turn in scorn from such a prayer,
Unless from some poor workhouse crone,
Too toilworn to do aught but moan,
Flog me and spur me, set me straight
At some vile job I fear and hate;
Some sickening round of long endeavor,
No light, no rest, no outlet ever;
All at a pace that must not slack,
Though heart would burst and sinews crack;
Fog in one's eyes, the brain aswim,
A weight like lead in every limb
And a raw pit that hurts like hell
Where the light breath once rose and fell.
Do you but keep me, hope or none,
Cheery and stanch till all is done,
And at the last gasp quick to lend
One effort more to serve a friend.
And when, for so I sometimes dream,
I've swum the dark, the silent stream—
So cold it takes the breath away—
That parts the dead world from the day,
And see upon the farther strand
The lazy, listless angels stand,
And, with their frank and fearless eyes,
The comrades whom I most did prize;
Then clear, unburdened, careless, cool,
I'll saunter down from the grim pool
And join my friends. Then you'll come by,
The Captain of our company;
Call me out, look me up and down,
And pass me through without a frown,
With half a smile, but never a word;
And so—I shall have met my Lord.

Sunday School

LIBERALISM'S GREAT VICTORY.

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 28 Is "The Council at Jerusalem."—Acts 15:1-35.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

May is the month of ecclesiastical conventions, and by the time these words are read most of them will be in full swing or already adjourned. Among ministers and church workers these gatherings are a principal subject of present interest. A striking parallel may be found between most of them and the first council of the Christian church, which was held in Jerusalem about the year 50, and which is the theme of the present international lesson.

It was the first of the great church councils—themselves an illuminating line of study to pursue, in this connection. It would be interesting to compare the greatness of the topics debated in the early church councils with the littleness of some of the themes that have engrossed the meetings this month. A broad, sweeping and serious indictment to be brought against the ecclesiastical assemblies of May of the present year is that there has been apparent in their deliberation less of the spiritual crisis created by the world cataclysm than there has been of ecclesiastical politics and minor matters of administration.

In larger aspect there is the same struggle under way this month as was witnessed in the first church council—the endless strife between formalism, tradition, prescription and proscription on the one hand, and on the other the growing, expounding life of the church. The liberalists still with us, caring more for a precedent than for a principle. The struggle for adherence to formal practices is perhaps best illustrated by the debate over amusements. The world is used to a discussion of whether Christians may smoke, or go to the theatre, or ride in automobiles—which was actually the subject of legislation at a recent convention of one of the minor denominations—or wear hooks and eyes instead of buttons, or ride in street cars on Sunday, or belong to social organizations which do not conform to the usages and convictions of certain bodies of Christians. Here we have the reappearance of the Judaizing Christians of the apostolic church, who insisted that all believers should conform to the practices which they themselves favored.

It is not generally known that one of the great problems of foreign missions is the frequent appearance on the field of emissaries who want to win the converts to their special views of Christian practice. Many a missionary could tell of his heartburning experiences with these "holiness" and other representatives, who shun the work of winning converts to Christ from heathendom, but give themselves to converting native Christians to their particular tenets.

The struggle between Christian liberty and church restrictions is old and continuous. What is the liberty of today may be the restraint of tomorrow. Probably it is inevitable that the issue first joined in the Jerusalem council should continue through all other ecclesiastical gatherings to the end of time. At least, it is steadying to read the reports of present-day ecclesiastical meetings in the light of St. Luke's narrative of this first church council, and Paul's own comment upon it, as found in the second chapter of Galatians. Some of us extract comfort from the observation that even in the apostolic church the Christians were not angels.

Mischief-Makers in Antioch.

Some Christians from Judea—the historian does not think them worth dignifying by name — had gone down to Antioch and had troubled the new church there by trying to correct its procedure. They accused the Antioch Christians of not being thoroughly orthodox. Imagine it! These nobodys, who had themselves not been on the firing line of missionary work, were taking to task that great throbbing, outreaching, vital church at Antioch! The capacity of petty persons for making trouble in a congregation has been noted by all observers of church life. Men and women who carry not a straw's weight in business or social, or community life, are capable of disturbing the peace of an entire church. Most of us have seen the harmony of congregations marred by some poor little mischief-makers who in all other spheres are entirely inconsiderable. Still, they give the church a chance to prove its religion.

Such were the meddlesome saints who went down to Antioch and troubled the serenity and unity of that great company of disciples; for these Antioch Christians wanted to do right. The most conscientious persons on earth are church members. This group of men and women who were eager to follow the fullest truth they know, whatever the cost to themselves, are a noble spectacle. The world cannot do without this leaven of conscientious folk who are ready to follow truth anywhere. Christians are often called narrow-minded, but it is really the open-mindedness of the disciples of Christ which makes possible all the new sects and schisms and cults, which build on the established foundation of Christian loyalty to truth.

Down in Antioch the church had wise shepherds, who were not willing to let their flock be continually worried by the new issues raised. They decided to appeal to the mother church at Jerusalem. They knew the wisdom of getting a decision. Why wrangle and squabble forever over a point that should be decided once and for all? So Paul and Barnabas were sent to Jerusalem to confer with the apostles and the elders and the home church.

A Journey Over the Land.

There are few person of any imagination who have not at some time or other desired to take this trip which was made by Paul and Barnabas. Every newspaper correspondent in the world would rather go over their route today than go anywhere else on the map. What light it would shed on the present world war, in the strategic centers of Turkey, could one follow the Paul and Barnabas route, down from Antioch past the mountain where the four thousand Christian Armenians successfully withstood the Turks; down past Tripoli, in Syria; through Beirut, where an American warship rides at anchor; and through romantic old Sidon, with its vaulted streets; and to Haifa, at the upper end of Mt. Carmel, where the German colony is, and where the railroad strikes inland through Galilee. There we could learn all about the new railway system, and we could even take train for Damascus and Aleppo, there to gather war news for which any newspaper in the land would pay high prices. At Nablus we would find the headquarters of the Turkish army and a new railway center; for now the very route that Paul and Barnabas took we may follow by rail to the city of Jerusalem. The first man in after Turkey's gates are open will write a story that will have the ears of the whole world.

It was not by rail, but aboard patient donkey, or else afoot, that Paul and Barnabas made their way down through Phoenicia and Samaria, preaching as they went. Catch that point? The great missionaries had not been diverted from their main work by the church controversy. When doctrinal or administrative disagreements hinder the work of the church, then God may pity us. The denomination that turns aside from its first work in order to debate and discuss, has been sorely misled. Paul and Barnabas were, first of all and last of all, preachers, and only incidentally controversalists. A good plumbline to apply to every man who thinks himself a contender for the faith is this: Is he to be found in the forefront of evangelism, and in the rescue missions, and in the teaching work of the church.

The men from Antioch were welcomed by the church at Jerusalem. The differences of opinion did not disturb their cordial relationships. And those Jerusalem Christians were more eager to hear of the Gospel's triumphs in Syria and in Asia Minor than they were to talk about the controversy that had brought Paul and Barnabas to Jerusalem.

The Great Debate.

I talked the other day with a man who had heard the famous Lincoln-Douglas debates, and I do not wonder that this privilege had been with him a lifetime pride. Wise persons go far to attend the great debates in congress and parliament and ecclesiastical assemblies. It is pathetic when these lofty discussions are married by petty partisanship and strife for political advantage. I haves heard strong men struggling over great principles at church meetings, and I thank God that there are still mighty men to contend for the truth as they see it.

The last mention in the Inspired History that we have of Peter occurs in this discussion at the first church council, when he stood up as the champion of Christian liberty. Three points he made. The first was that the spirit had borne witness to the validity of the Gentile converts. This was the argument that had prevailed when he himself was answering to the church for his experience with the house of Cornelius.

The second point was that the yoke which Judaism was trying to lay on the neck of the new Christians was one which even their fathers had not been able to bear. As the golden text says: "For freedom did Christ set us free."

Then the third point, and the climax of Peter's argument, was that the cross of Christ alone is sufficient for salvation. It is not rites, nor ordinances, but Christ Himself who saves the believer.

The Law of Liberty.

In most meetings there is some one man who makes the motion that shows the way out. James, the Lord's brother, was that sort of hard-headed, practical man, as his epistle shows. He suggested the procedure which was adopted, a letter of greeting to the new Christians, setting forth the mind of the church at Jerusalem. He put the conviction of the whole church, apostles, elders and laity, into written form, freeing the Gentile Christians from the yoke of bondage. They were enjoined to abstain from all connection with idolatry, and to shun the immorality of heathendom, and they were also bidden to abstain from meat that had not been properly killed. To us this last point seems but a confusion of the lesser with the greater, but we can understand how it bulked large in the thinking of these Jewish Christians, to whom the Levitical law was part of their daily life.

Thus was issued the Magna Charta of Christian liberty. Christianity is not an enlarged Judaism; it is a new life and a new liberty, applicable to every nation and condition. The Gospel is not a code, but a confession; not a program, but a principle; not laws, but a Life.

HEALTH TALKS

By William Brady, M. D.

Symptoms of Bright's Disease

THE symptoms in an actual instance of nephritis or Bright's disease in a woman of 35 fairly well illustrate the common picture of that very common affection.

She had four children. Her father died of cancer—which made her fear cancer, though the disease is not hereditary. Her mother died of "decline"—which made the patient fear consumption, though that is not hereditary. For a year or more she had done all the worrying in her house, her brute being a "moderate drinker" and therefore indifferent as to the wants of the children and their mother. D—n a moderate drinker, anyway! He is neither drunk nor sober, but just brutally indifferent to the unhappiness of those he ought to honor and love.

The patient had a "sour stomach," which she attributed to costiveness. Appetite was as good as usual, and no weight had been lost. Now and then a severe frontal headache, sometimes it was felt also in the back of the head. Sleep was poor. At times, when troubles came unusually thick, and devoted husband bade her "forget it," she became hysterical. Hence the headaches were called "nervous." Hysteria, however, is not a nervous disease at all; it doesn't particularly affect nervous individuals. With a spell of hysteria there was generally severe vomiting, and the greenish hue of ejected material—a normal state of affairs if vomiting occurs repeatedly from any cause—satisfied the patient her trouble was "liver complaint."

Thus far we have "sour stomach," "liver complaint" and "hysteria" as causes assigned for the woman's condition. "Migraine," "intestinal auto-intoxication," and "womb trouble" were other guesses made by physicians who did not spend more than a few minutes in examining the patient.

The woman went on a visit out of town. She was seized with como on the train, and after three days of unconsciousness she died. An autopsy disclosed an advanced nephritis—Bright's disease.

A famous medical teacher compared Bright's disease to icebergs, most of whose bulk is submerged and invisible; the symptoms of Bright's disease are in fact manifestations of its later stages. When the symptoms become so alarming as to lead to a complete physical examination, including urinalysis, and the consequent disagnosis of nephritis, the patient may have only a few months or a year or two to live. But if recognized in its earlier stage—and this is usually possible only when annual physical examinations are made even when health seems all right—simple precautions in living may prolong life fifteen or twenty years.

SWISS TO FIGHT FOREIGN INVASION

Will Oppose to Last Any Effort of Belligerents to Cross Their Country.

Paris, May 20.—Switzerland is prepared to resist with all the forces at her command any invasion of her territory by troops of the belligerents, according to an interview with President Camille De Coppet sent to the Journal by its Berne correspondent.

President De Coppet was asked specifically what would be the action of Switzerland if troops of one of the warring powers should be sent across the Porentruy salient. He replied:

"The federal council would never tolerate such a proceeding and in accordance with the plans General Ulrich will, as the commander in chief order the immediate mobilization of all our forces which would immediately be sent into action.

"The Swiss army is in splendid condition. It has reached a perfection of training which has been hitherto unknown and has just received a complete equipment of new heavy artillery which was manufactured in France and Germany by order of the Swiss government."

The Porentruy salient juts into France immediately south of Alsace. The town of Porentruy is about 20 miles south of the great French fortress of Belfort. If German troops were able to cross the salient they could strike at the communications of the whole French line from Verdun to Alsace.

VARIETIES

The building of St. Paul's cathedral, London, required 36 years.

More than 50 per cent of the people of Switzerland save money habitually.

Australia, it is estimated, contains two-elevenths of the world's total of sheep.

Natives of Algeria bury with the dead all the medicines used in their last illness.

Fireworks are said to have been first used in Europe in the city of Florence in 1360.

A watch requires 175 separate parts, more than 2,400 operations being necessary in its manufacture.

Uruguay has organized a government institute of geology with a director and assistants from the United States.

The Pacific island of Midway is importing shiploads of soil in order to produce land capable of feeding cattle.

A dredge built in Holland for the government of Uruguay crossed the Atlantic ocean under its own steam.

According to an official German test, networks of telephone wires over a city tend to diminish the danger from lightning.

Official figures put Russia's petroleum production last year at about 69,000,000 barrels, a gain of 2,000,000 barrels in a year.

Sir James Dewar, the famous English scientist, has amused London by exhibiting a soap bubble which has lasted a month.

By a new French process aluminum can be so substantialy nickelplated that the metal can be hammered and bent without cracking.

Statistics show that the number of automobile accidents is decreasing steadily as compared with the number of machines in use.

Over a million dollars is spent in dissipation in New York every day.

The Russian wheat yield is only 10 bushels to the acre.

A brilliant and permanent green can be produced from the juice of the stalk and leaves of nettles. It is sometimes used to dye woolen stuffs.

The average American eats 89½ pounds of beef, 7½ pounds of veal, 70 pounds of pork and lard and 6½ pounds of mutton and lamb every year.

More than 500,000 people die of communicable disease each year in the United States, and more than 5,000,000 are sick as a result of infection.

The Australian commonwealth has the sweetest tooth of all the countries in the world, its annual per capita consumption of sugar being 109 pounds.

A Vienna statistician figures that the Austrian infantry has fired 1,500,000,000 cartridges, and the artillery 12,000,000 shells since the beginning of the war.

Newton D. Baker, the new secretary of war, was once a student under President Wilson when the latter was an instructor at Johns Hopkins university.

Silk worm culture has become such an exact science in France that the weight of the cocoons harvested in proportion to the eggs incubated has been doubled.

An Egyptian nobleman's tomb, built 4,500 years ago, and preserved in its entirety, has been placed on exhibition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York city.

India rubber trees, which are tapped every other day, continue to yield sap for more than 20 years, and the oldest and most frequently tapped trees produce the richest sap.

David R. Francis, ambassador to Russia, began has business career as a messenger boy on the floor of the St. Louis exchange. His boyhood ambition was to drive a stage coach.

The roller jewel of a watch each day makes 432,000 impacts against the fork, or 157,680,000 in a year, or 3,153,000,000 in 20 years. A force of one-horsepower would run 270,000,000 watches.

Mining communities are feeling the other side of the war order boom in the greatly increased cost for blasting powder, the charge having in some cases increased as much as 75 per cent.

German army surgeons have to have gold for many jobs of jaw patching. Among the articles being melted down for the material are old wedding rings, English coins and even fillings from the teeth.

America heads the list with 60,692 postoffices, Germany is second, with 49,848; then follows England, with 25,738; Russia, with 18,000; France, with 13,000, and Italy and Austria, each with 9,500.

King Peter of Serbia is an ardent admirer of the cinematograph, and has a specially built cinema theatre in his palace grounds, where before the war he spent considerable time enjoying the newest films.

After an exhaustive series of tests a group of Chicago engineers decided that proper fenders on automobiles will reduce the number of persons run over when struck to 2 per cent, and the number of seriously injured to 25 per cent.

Most of the armored motor cars used in the present war for outpost and scouting duty are incased in a light frame of tough steel plate, ranging in thickness from three-quarters of an inch to a quarter of an inch, and are impervious to rifle and machine-gun fire.

Navigators say that the highest tide in the world is in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The tide there sometimes rises to the height of 71 feet and the increase is occasionally as much as a foot every five minutes.

Metal shingles for Johannesburg, South Africa, have to be thicker than those ordinarily sent from the United States, in order to be proof against the severe hailstorms that are frequently experienced in that district. American metal ceilings find a good market there.

Pure air is blue, because, as Newton tells us, the molecules of the air have the thickness necessary to reflect blue rays. When the sky is not perfectly pure the atmosphere is blended with perceptible vapors, and the diffused light is mixed with a large proportion of white.

Four rifles are said to be necesarw for perfectly equipping the man in the trenches, one at hand, a second for use when the first grows too hot, a third in reserve for accidents and a fourth in the repair shop. The informant neglects, however, to say which of the armies is thus supplied.

One of the little known races of the world are the Samoyeds, a Mongolian-Russ people, who live on the northern outskirts of Mongolia, whither they were pushed centuries ago by the Tartar tribes. It is entirely probable that many of these know nothing whatever of the present world war.

Rubber, which was introduced into Europe in 1735, was used first for pencil erasers, next in waterproofing cloth, and finally in solution as a cement, though by now its vulcanized form, especially that which goes into motor car tires, take precedence over all others in point of quantity consumed.

The PEACE PAGE

THE PLAY OUTDOORS

MARTHA HOLDEN

The school ground is wide and leafy, ...ght bushes are blooming there, and ...isteria vine, pendant with pale ...ender, entwines the cornice of the ...ant house.

...is now a private school, which was ...e a spacious home, surrounded by ...ds and orchards. City streets have ...planted these, leaving only the red ...k mansion, with its hospitable ...ches, amid surrounding lawns, en...ed from the street by a high iron ...e. Here one hundred girls from ...dergarten to college ages, receive ...ining in mind and in manners.

...ce a year, to celebrate Founders' ..., the senior class of the school ... a play under the spreading old ...st trees. This year's play was from ...French of Edmond Rostand, and ...s called the Romanticists. It is a ...edy in three acts, showing the love ...aking of a pair of ardent young peo...e whose fathers' estate join. There ...s garden wall separating the places ...d here the young people come to ex...nge clandestine vows. The old ...hers are eager for a match between ...r young people, but are afraid to ...m willing for fear of killing the ...mance. They plot, therefore, to pre...nt to foil the match, and interrupt a ...onlight tryst by hiring an accom...ice to abduct the lady in a sedan ..., carried by masked men. This ...s the lover an opportunity for a ...ing bout, in which, single-handed, ...e puts to rout ten villians. Of course, ...e rescues the fainting girl, who sees ...m in the new light of a hero, and her ...r is greatly strengthened. They an...nce their betrothal to the really de...ted old gentlemen, who appear very ...ch chagrined, in order to cement the ...ir. Meanwhile, the bill for the ab...ction is found by the girl, and later ...m the lover, and each feels that their ...ed romance is at an end. The lover ...n appears to search afar for a sweet...art, and the girl believes that she ...ll welcome any suitor who can offer a ...w of bravery in her behalf.

...When one does, she realizes that her ...art beats true to the first love, who ...turns, woos her afresh, and the play ...ds about as they are to live, happy ...er after.

...The witchery of this lively play, in ...ich every part is taken by girls, ...dressed in poetic costume of Watteau's picturesque vogue in France, is indescribable. For a background, there is the stately old residence, with its long French windows, through which pass, during the action of the comedy, the heroine in her pale flowered silks and floating veil, the lover in white satin knee breeches and coat of blue brocade and silver lace; the gouty fathers in tied wigs and small clothes. In the garden in their turn, appear the masked swordsmen in long capes and plumed hats. The garden wall, a fragrant barrier of lilac, is the center for most of the love-making, while the final vows and the parents' reconciliation transpire beneath a spreading elm tree.

Fifty chairs on the lawn seated admiring parents and friends, who, for a brief hour, turned their backs upon life's commonplace, and gave themselves up to the illusion of a world whose lovers live and breath in an atmosphere of gay romance.

The May sunshine, falling in dappled light through the springtime leaves, touched into gold the waving tresses of the players. It shone on young, untroubled faces, who have yet to try life's pathways, who have yet to learn the ways of romance as well as the ways of truth.

In their safe green enclosure, guarded by loving teachers, how favored of fortune they seem! These young women, it would seem, begin life with less of a handicap than most.

I am thankful for these choice places for the training of our American young womanhood, but after all, does not the woman's kingdom lie within herself? If a girl will but realize her precious inheritance she may keep herself choice and clean in any surrounding, however humble or restricted.

Coventry Patmore, an English poet, of whom John Ruskin said, "his work always strengthens and purifies, writes these helpful lines, which are for every girl:

Ah, wasteful woman! she who may
On her sweet self set her own price,
Knowing he cannot choose but pay,
How has she cheapened Paradise!
How given for nought her priceless gift,
How spoiled the goodly and spilled the wine,
Which, spent with due respective thrift,
Had made brutes men and men divine!

SHE TRAINS AND DRIVES HER OWN RACE HORSES

MISS VESTA STIBBS.

Miss Vesta Stibbs of Bebanon, O., has the unique distinction of being one of the two women in this country who train and drive their own race horses.

Miss Stibbs has made a specialty of training horses for the half-mile tracks in Ohio. She numbers many winning horses among her string, and her earnings have shown a decided profit.

MERRY-GO-ROUND

Try To:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A Traveler.

I call myself a Virginian, though I cherish pleasant associations incidental to youthful sports—fishing and hunting coon and possum in North Carolina, as I was raised on the state line.

I endorse all that farmer of Tennessee has said in regard to woman suffrage. I was in touch with the equator in Rio de Janiero, Brazil, in San Juan, Porto Rico, and on military service in Cuba, stationed at Habana, Matanzas, Maraeno, Camata, and others, during 1898 and 1899, and I find these countries deficient—morally and intellectually, to our beloved America. Men and women, the latter especially, should feel proud of this land, where freedom of speech, liberty of thought, and free publication of elevating, and not obscene literature, is allowed.

I'm not a married man, but have ever regarded a woman with high personal respect and believe she should assume equal rights in the home.

I was once in a northeastern city. One night a multitude of suffragettes had thronged the streets, bearing banners and a display of signs in large letters, "Votes for Women." They were yelling like Indians on the warpath, menacing the police until they had to be restrained. A lady can't act like a man and still retain her feminine charms. On life's stage each must play his separate part.—R. E. L., Fla.

R. E. L. promises soon a personal experience in the West Indies. Don't forget.—M. H.

Hans Anderson, in his fairy tales, tells a beautiful story of a mother.

A mother, becoming exhausted by continuous watching beside her sick child, fell asleep for a moment. An old man came in the door and took the child. When the mother roused, she rushed out into the dark, snowy night, through the cold. A woman was in the way. The mother inquired if she had seen her child pass.

"Yes," said the woman, "Death passed with him. I am Night, and if you will sing to me all the songs you sang to your child I will show you the way they went."

So the mother sang, as she wept, and she showed her a path into a deep fir forest. Finally she came to a lake. "If you will weep away your eyes in my waters I will take you to Death's home."

So she wept her eyes into the lake and they become great pearls. Then the lake wafted her to a beautiful garden, in which were many plants, and an old white-haired woman tending them. "O, tell me where to find my child," said the mother.

"Death has not yet arrived," said the woman. "When he comes you can recognize your child. Every human being has a life plant growing here. When they die they are transplanted to another garden. If you will give me your beautiful hair for my white hair I will tell you more." The mother exchanged her hair for the white hair of the old woman, and she led her to a little flower, in which her child's heart was still beating. Then there rushed through the garden an icy chill, and the mother knew death had arrived.

"How did you find the way?" asked he. "How could you come faster than I?"

"I am a mother," she answered. Then Death stretched out his hand toward the delicate flower, but the mother held her hands tightly around it. Then Death breathed on her hands and they were powerless. "You cannot prevail against me," he said.

"But a God of Mercy can," said she. "I only do His will," replied Death. "I am His gardener."

"Give me back my child," and she seized two beautiful flowers.

"Do not touch them," said Death. "Would you make another mother as unhappy as yourself? Here are your eyes; I fished them out of the lake for you. Take them back and look into this deep well. I will tell you the names of the flowers you tried to pull up and you will see the whole future of the human beings they represent."

Then she looked into the well, and it was a glorious sight how one of them became a blessing in the world, and how much joy and happiness it spread around; but the life of the other was full of care and misery.

"That life of care," said Death, "belonged to your child."

To many this is simply a fairy tale. To us mothers, who have awaited the crisis, and have seen it pass, with one result or another, it is vastly more.—Pennsylvania Mother.

Long Lost.

Mistigay speaks after long silence. It gave such a delightful feeling around the heart to see my name called for so often in the M. G. R. columns.

My daughter, Chesaning Girl, was flood-bound at Bay City or we would have been to the reunion. Cherokee Girl, today I read your letter, and I wondered if Oregon Bach and Jolly Spinster are still on the roll. Has Pennimite Jake come out of that tall timber. That's where I knew of him last. Faith Counsel, I answer to your call. Missouri, I now have only two daughters to talk to, that comprises our family circle, as death has snatched away the loving husband and father.

Kansas Pansy, I have a sister at Lawrence, Kansas. Where do you live? Well, Bonnie Burnie, did they meet you with a lantern the evening you were so late from the reunion?

We have been gathering flowers; our woods are full of them. There was a pair of brown thrushes calling to each other and plump blackbirds making music like running water in a swift flowing brook. It reminds me of warmer days, when the water will be quieter and lily pods will be floating there, and those same dear little blackbirds will be dodging in and out among the cattail flags, where their little grey-brown mate is nesting. Tall wild rice will be waving, and up-stream farther cattle will be wading knee deep in cool water in the shade of trees growing along the grassy bank.

The oriole's bright little body will be flashing in and out, whistling his gay little tunes.

By the way, Olive Branch, I've just finished reading The Harvester, by Gene Stratton Porter, and think it is as pure and sweet a book as I ever read. I've read Freckles, too, but don't think it equals The Harvester. Lone Widow, are you still alone? Jack Stubbs used to write wonderfully interesting letters. Will hear from you again?—Mistigay

It's time you came back, and we are all glad to hear from you. Come often. Let's keep the reunion spirit fresh all the year.—M. H.

Protests Against 12-Hour Working Day for Women

MISS MELINDA SCOTT.

Albany, N. Y., May 17.—Miss Melinda Scott, president of the Women's Trade Union league, and other representative of the working women of the state of New York are here protesting against the signing of a bill which will make legal a 12-hour day for women in canneries.

Miss Scott told Governor Whitman she represented 80,000 women. She said they protested against the signing of the bill because they knew what it would mean to them.

"I know what it means for a child to look out the factory windows," she said, "and see the other children playing while she's working overtime. I'm an example of its bad effects. I worked overtime as a child."

OUR Correspondents

Mollie Ligworth, of Pennsylvania, wants the dumb animals treated in a kindly fashion. Let us hear more expressions from the readers on this subject. She thinks it is not right to take birds, squirrels or any wild animals and shut them up, in an effort to make them pets, as God made wild animals for the woods and domestic ones for man. She saw two bears chained to a stake at a county fair once and it seemed to her as if they were worrying themselves to death. She has never forgotten the sight. She also pities the horse which drunken men will drive until they are ready to drop, and the dogs that people are inclined to beat.

A. W., of Virginia, says the readers who have never sold goods cannot realize the hardship of the credit merchant these days. He says the credit system has been abused until it has ruined both the merchant and the public. People would be better off if they could pay cash for what they buy, according to him, as with a credit system they are apt to live beyond their means. Pay as you go is a safe motto.

E. M. G., Spartansburg, Pa., wants someone to explain how to federate a club and what the first steps are that must be taken. Will some reader help her out

J. B. Kessell, of West Virginia, wants to thank everyone for their kindness to her on her 75th birthday. She received 126 cards, 11 letters and six papers.

J. A. Collins, Co. B, Tenth Tenn., Toccoa, Ga., wants to hear from his comrades in Co. B, James McMahon, James K. Neighbors, or any soldier who was in the convalescent camp at Edgefield, Tenn., in the spring of 1865.

"We have taken the Blade for 29 years and expect to twenty more," says L. C. Burroughs, Milan, Pa. "When I was a boy, about 9 years of age, I learned a poem from it that, as a recitation, brought the house down. The devil sat by the river side,
The stream of time, where you'd always find him,
Casting his hook in the rushing tide
And landing the fish on the banks behind him.
"I have looked through every book of poems I can find, but, so far, have failed to locate it. I am writing to ask if some reader can tell me who is its author and where I can get the book containing it."

M. F. W., Box 13, Whiting, Vt., saves the poems for a scrap book. She wants two old ones, but doesn't know the titles. One says: Come in, He'll Take the Beans, and the other, Now I Ask Ye Final, Be Ye Going to Marry Me?

"Can anyone tell me where I may find the whole of the following," asks S. A. Southwick, 10107 Olivet avenue, Cleveland, O.
And never estimate a man by lavish spread of sails,
The peacock and the lizard tribes display the longest tails.

Esteem no woman for her garb, her trinkets or her rings,
The weight of fowls are never found in feathers or in wings.

Expect no measure of success from narrow souls and small.
You cannot dry a river up by dipping with an awl.

Colonel Albert C. Slocum, Stevinson, Col., would enjoy birthday greetings. He was 82 on May 16, and says he will take the Blade as long as he lives.

"Springtime is beautiful above our heads, beneath our feet and all around us," says Olive Branch, of N. Y. "A robin has built her nest in a grapevine, near the kitchen door. It is so low I can look in her nest. She is setting now and is just a little timid yet, but is getting acquainted."

Mrs. Samuel Greek, Angola, Ind., says they are hoping to erect a soldiers' monument in Angola. She asks the song whose line is, "Then hip, hooray for Uncle Sam."

William Roo, Liberty, Ill., wishes to correspond with one who weaves old-fashioned coverlets on a hand loom.

POETS' CORNER

Poorhouse Nan.

Did you say you wished to see me, sir? Step in, 'tis a cheerless place.
But you're heartily welcome, all the same; to be poor is no disgrace.
Have I been here long? Oh, yes, sir; 'tis thirty winters gone
Since poor Jim took to crooked ways and left me all alone.
Jim was my son, and a likelier lad you'd never wish to see
Till evil counsels won his heart and led him away from me.

'Tis the old, sad, pitiful story, sir, of the devil's winding stair,
And men going down, and down, and down, to blackness and despair;
Tossing about like wrecks at sea, with helm and anchor lost,
On and on through the surging waves, nor caring to count the cost;
I doubt, sometimes, if the Saviour knows, he seems so far away,
How the souls He loved and died for are drifting, drifting astray.
Indeed, 'tis little wonder, sir, that woman shrinks and cries,
When the life-blood on rum's altar spilt is calling to the skies.
Small. wonder if her own heart feels each sacrificial blow,
For isn't each life a part of hers, each pain her hurt and woe?

Read all the records of crime and shame, 'tis bitterly, sadly true:
Where manliness and honor die, there some woman's heart dies, too.
Often I think, when I hear folks talk so prettily and so fine,
Of alcohol as a needful food, of the moderate use of wine;
How the world couldn't do without it, there was clearly no other way
Than for man to drink it or let it alone, as his own strong will might say.
That "to use it, not to abuse it," was the proper thing to do.
How I've wished they would let old Poor House Nan tell her little story, too.
I could give them scenes in a woman's life that would make their pulses stir,
For I was a drunkard's child and wife, and a drunkard's mother, sir;
I would tell of childish terrors, of childish tears and pain,
Of cruel blows from a father's hand when rum had crazed his brain;
He always said "he could drink his fill or let it alone as well."
Perhaps he could, I only know he died in a grogshop hell.

I would tell of years of loveless toil the drunkards child had passed,
With just one gleam of sunshine, too beautiful to last.
When I married Tom. I thought for sure I had nothing more to fear;
That life would come all right at last, the world seemed full of cheer,
But he took to moderate drinking, he allowed "'twas a harmless thing,"
So my arrow sped and my bird of hope came down with a broken wing.
Tom was only a moderate drinker—ah, sir, do you mind
Why the plodding tortoise in the race left the leaping hare behind?
'Twas because he kept right on and on, steady and sure, if slow,
And that's the way, I'm thinking, the moderate drinkers go.
Step after step, day after day, with tireless, sleepless pace,
While the toper sometimes looks behind and tarries in the race.

Ah, heavily, in the well-worn path, poor Tom walked day by day,
For my heartstrings clung about his feet and tangled up the way.
The days were dark and friends were gone and life dragged on full slow,
And children came, like reapers sad, to a harvest of want and woe;
Two of them died and I was glad when thy lay before me dead;
I had grown so weary of their cries, their pitiful cries for bread.
But there came a time when my heart was stone. I could neither hope nor pray;
Poor Tom lay out in the potter's field and my boy had gone astray.
The boy who had been my idol, while like hounds athirst for blood,
Between my aching heart and him the liquor seller stood
And lured him on with poisoned words, his pleasures and his wine.
Oh, God! have pity on other hearts as bruised and hurt as mine.

There were whispers of evil doings, of dishonor and of shame,
That I cannot bear to think of now and should not dare to name.
There was hiding away the light of day, there was creeping about at night;
A hurried word of parting, then a criminal's stealthy flight.
His lips were white with remorse and fright as he gave me that good-bye kiss,
And I've never seen my poor, lost child from that black day to this.

Ah, none but a mother can tell you, sir, how a mother's heart will ache,
With the sorrows that come of a sinning child with grief for the lost one's sake,
When she knows the feet she trained to walk have gone so far astray,
The lips grown bold with curses that she trained to sing and pray.
A child may fear, a wife may weep, but of all sad things none other
Seems to me half as sorrowful as being a drunkard's mother.

They tell me that down in the vilest dens of the city's crime and murk
There are men with the hearts of angels, doing the angels' work;
That they win back the lost and straying and help the weak to stand,
By the wonderful power of loving words, by the help of a brother's hand.
And often and over, the dear Lord knows, Ive knelt and prayed to him
That somewhere, somehow, 'twould happen, they'd find and save my Jim.

You'll say 'tis an old woman's whim, but when I prayed last night,
Right over yon eastern window there shone such a wonderful light;
Leastways it seemed that way to me and out of the light there fell
The softest voice I ever heard—it rung like a silver bell.
And these were the words: "The prodigal turns so tired of sin and shame,
He seeks his father's open door, he weeps and enters in."

Why, sir, you're crying as hard as I; what! is it really done?
Has the loving word and helping hand brought back my wandering son?
Did you kiss me and call me 'mother,' and hold me to your breast,
Or is it one of those taunting dreams that come to mock my rest?
No! No! Thank God 'tis a dream come true; I can die for He's saved my boy.
And the poor old soul that had lived on grief was heart broken by joy.

Long, Long Ago.

Tell me the tales that to me were so dear,
Long, long ago; long, long ago;
Sing me the songs I delighted to hear
Long, long ago; long ago,
Now you are come, all my grief is removed,
Let me forget that so long you have roved,
Let me believe that you love as you loved
Long, long ago; long ago.

Tho' by your kindness my fond hopes were raised
Long, long ago; long, long ago;
You by more eloquent lips have been praised,
Long, long ago; long ago.
But by long absence your truth has been tried,
Still to your accents I listen with pride,
Blest as I was when I sat by your side,
Long, long ago; long ago.

The Land of Beginning Again.

Lewis Fletcher Tarkington.

I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistages and all our heartaches
And all of our poor, selfish grief
Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door,
And never put on again.

I wish we could come on it all unaware,
Like the hunter who finds a lost trail;
And I wish that the one whom our blindness had done
The greatest injustice of all
Could be at the gates, like an old friend that waits
For the comrade he's gladdest to hail.
We would find all the things we intended to do,
But forgot, and remembered too late,
Little praises unspoken, little promises broken,
And all of the thousand and one
Little duties neglected that might have perfected
The day for one less fortunate.

It wouldn't be possible not to be kind
In the Land of Beginning Again;
And the ones we misjudged and the ones whom we grudged
Their moments of victory here
Would find in the grasp of our loving handclasp
More than penitent lips could explain.

So I wish that there were some wonderful place
Called the Land of Beginning Again,
Where all our mistakes and all our heartaches
And all our poor, selfish grief
Could be dropped, like a shabby old coat, at the door,
And never put on again.

Let's Sing.

Let's sing
Of spring
All together now!
May days
Play days,
Bird upon the bough.

Fish hooks,
Clear brooks,
Sitting by a stream.
Sky's blue,
Say, you,
Loaf awhile and dream!

What fun!
Hot sun,
Freckles on your face.
Buzz fan,
Ice man,
Hunt a shady place.

Soon will
Days fill
Up with summer heat,
Then we
Shall see
Weather hard to beat.

Don't Let the World Know You're Down.

The world is wide, remember this
Nor shrink from fate's deep furrowed frown;
Woo fortune with your brightest smiles,
Don't let the world know when you're down.

It spoils your chance for future deeds
To frame your face with dull care's crown;
Brace up and higher hold your head,
Don't let the world know when you're down.

The world will bow in servile zest
To one who sways it with a frown;
Toss up your head and flash your eye,
Don't let the world know when you're down.

If scandal's lip would seek to stain
The name you hold as honor's crown;
By your own life, refute the lie,
Don't let the world know when you're down.

If bare your purse, your heart most sad,
Your life most crushed by sorrow's crown,
Then mask them well with jest and song,
Don't let the world know when you're down.

Poems Wanted.

A Cheerful Disposition.
Brennen on the Moor.
I Cannot Sing the Old Songs.
The Patchwork Window, to Hazel Whetsel, Auburn, Ind.
The Circuit Rider.
My Heaven.
All is not Gold that Glitters.

"Stay, father, stay; the night is wild," is the first line of a temperance poem wanted by David Heabler, Knoxville, Tenn., R. F. D. 6.)

The Lament of Jack Gray and Beyond This Flight of Time, to E. E. Dukeman, Honeybrook, Pa.

Colonel Ellsworth.

The Patchwork Quilt, to Rachel Eberly, Princeton, Ind.

Tuberculosis Deadly.

In a modern battle 100,000 men may be killed and wounded, but the tubercle bacillus slaughters 147,600 of our citizens yearly, and 1,500,000 remain infected, the greater number of which will die of tuberculosis.

YOUNG WOMEN MAY AVOID PAIN

Need Only Trust to Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, says Mrs. Kurtzweg.

Buffalo, N.Y.—"My daughter, whose picture is herewith, was much troubled with pains in her back and sides every month and they would sometimes be so bad that it would seem like acute inflammation of some organ. She read your advertisement in the newspapers and tried Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

She praises it highly as she has been relieved of all these pains by its use. All mothers should know of this remedy, and all young girls who suffer should try it."—Mrs. MATILDA KURTZWEG, 529 High St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Young women who are troubled with painful or irregular periods, backache, headache, dragging-down sensations, fainting spells or indigestion, should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Thousands have been restored to health by this root and herb remedy.

If you know of any young woman who is sick and needs helpful advice, ask her to write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. Only women will receive her letter, and it will be held in strictest confidence.

COZY CORNER

Our Motto:

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good cheer.

An Interesting Letter.

Dear Marthy—It hez ben quite a spell since I rote tu you, but jist now they's sutty tu think about an' plenty tu rite about so thot I hed better send you a leter.

You kno it's presedentshal campain time an' I'm goin tu start a campain on my own acount. It hez ben fourteen cumin next month sence Silas deceased an' left me a lone widoh. I hev had some hard times, Marthy, an' now that I've shoed du respeck tu Silas, I'm goin tu look round a little fur his benefit. Dont you think I hed better?

Well, Marthy, what du you think our nashun's cumin tu ennyway? Senytor Hoke, or sombody, sez wimen hev no business mixin in tu pollyticks, they air elemental, haint got the calibore for hev. I'm not ankshus tu I'm sure, but its a purty dull sitizen that can't see we air sailin in purty perilus waters without eny chart or compas or no pilot wurth menshunin, an the big waves air beetin all round an' over her an' roarin louder an' thers a hole on all sides uv ship o' state; an' we must be cam fur wachful watin for the only thing thet is necesary. But lots uv the little lite I hev bout sich matters 'wachful watin' hez been a very xpensive biznes down in Mexyco an' hez costin the lives uv many Americans. Now cordin tu my noshuns no man, he she ever so ellymental would ever let these United States in a worse predikament than Wachful Watin hez her.

Do you spose, Marthy, that if Col. Roosevelt hed ben presedent he'd ben in the wachful watin stunt in Mexyco for three years? Not much, Marthy. If he'd hed ben no other way tu settle the bizness hed went to Mexyco an' captured Villa, the villain an' Caranzy the nother an cracked their heds together till theyr teeth rattled. Better in four days uv Rosyvelt than four years uv Wachful Wilson. 'Cordin tu my ideers that is.

Marthy did you read what Wachful Wilson sed tu the movie pictshure man uv trade? "He hed to make sure he hed nothin but solem and respectable thots all the time; but there wuz a lot goin on inside uv him that would entertain an audience somewhere." Now wuzent thet a rale pecunt remark fur the Presedent uv these United States tu give tu the public? But he neednt told the sitizens he did it tu make believe fur they seem tu realize it hez ben a make believe administrashun all thru. Cordin tu my noshuns makin belive's poor pollysee. Now Col. Rosyvelt don't hev tu make believe hes eny thing he aint eny time and place, thets why the publick hev confidence in im. Hes not afeard tu speak his thots clear an plane so's enybody kin understand im. Cordin tu my noshuns there's no better man tu be found fur Presedentshall candydate than the Colonel and he knows how tu look after the nashun's welfare durin these kritercal times. 'Hez ben wayed in the balances an' not found wantin' an thets sayin considerbel seein all the trials an persecushuns hes ben put thru.

I hev wached him thru it all. Out in Africkyen jungles huntin lions an' other beests an' down in South Ameriky 'mong all kinds uv pizen snakes an other reptiles an I hev never knowed im tu show the coward er act the sneak. An' in pollyticks I'm sayin thers pizen reptiles thet hev tried tu kill im more than onct, but their venum didn't strike thru the coat of mail thet Cornel Rosyvelt wears fur he don't jist put his coat on fur state ocashins er when hes makin a speech an thets why hes armor proof. He's not afeard wherever you put him an hes caperable uv handlin any job he comes across without flinchin.

Now these air my idears, Marthy, concernin The Man, Rosyvelt an' the present incumbrance uv The White House. You may not agree with me, but it must not make eny difference tween old frends as you and me.

I started out tu tell you 'bout my matermoneyall campain but I hev cum tu my last sheet uv paper so's I'll hev tu wait till next writin. Your lovin friend, Faith Counsel, Widoh.

Decoration Day.

The 30th day of May is looked upon with reverence, for those noble boys in blue, who have answered their last roll call and have gone to dwell with the sanctified throng. And those of their number, who have been permitted to live out their "three score years and ten," deem it a pleasure, as well as a privilege, to mingle their tears of sympathy with the flowers as they place them upon the graves of their departed comrades.

We are glad that Uncle Sam remembers their heroism and blesses them with an abundance of wealth in the way of pensions that their latter days may be their happiest days. We are also glad that they have their encampments and enjoy wearing their "badges of honor," and keeping step to those grand old patriotic tunes that gave them vim, vigor and victory in the years from '61 to '65.

God bless the old soldiers. And now these many years after 'tis so good to see the "blue and the gray" united again and loving the same "grand old flag," let us lay aside all malice and strife, and run the course that is set before us, "believing that all things work together for good to them that love God."—D. F. Dufur, W. Va.

Battle Above the Clouds.

I promised another article giving further description of the battle of Lookout Mountains. In my other article I spoke of Starvation Hill, Chattanooga. Other comrades and I sat for hours, our jackknives in hand, digging corn from the ground where mules had been fed. They had tramped some of the corn in the ground. We would dig it out, wash, parch it and eat it. It tasted fine, for we were hungry.

Thus the winter passed. The beginning of the spring campaign was the battle of Lookout Mountain, by fighting Joe Hooker's 20th Corps. Hooker came up from the west side of the mountain and drove the Johnnies down the east side. My regiment was on picket duty about a half mile from the base of the mountain. The old tannery was our headquarters, from where we could see the battle plainly.

Although it was hazy or cloudy on the mountains, history describes it as the battle above the clouds. With a fieldglass one could see everything, and with the naked eye, we could see the two armies distinctly. We saw Hooker drive the enemy across the cleared field. We saw the flags fall and saw them raised again. It was the sight of a lifetime.

We were out of danger. We could not have gone up the valley, as there was a creek, and nearly a canyon between us and the enemy, very steep and deep. At the time the battle was raging, Hooker had the enemy half way down the mountain, I went on picket. Just across this deep canyon a Johnny was on picket. They always had plenty of tobacco and we were out of it. I asked the Johnny if he had any tobacco.

He said, "Lots of it." I told him I had a ten-dollar Confederate scrip I would give him for a dollar plug of tobacco. He said, "No; by the looks of that battle on the mountain, I don't reckon the money is worth a damn." Then I offered him a new pocketknife and the ten-dollar scrip for the tobacco and we made the deal.

I tied the money around the knife and threw it across the canyon and he threw the tobacco. If the Confederate that made this trade with me is alive and sees this article, I wish he would write me. That evening after the battle, the train came up from Bridgeport, Ala., and brought us full rations. The next day was the battle of Missionary Ridge. We made the grade, but not as easy as to view the battle the day before.—W. R. Matthews, Co. C, 11th Mich. Inft., Hesperia, Mich.

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THIS AND THAT GOOD TO EAT

Iced Tea.

Put four heaping teaspoonfuls Ceylon tea into a pot and pour upon it three pints boiling water. Let this stand for ten minutes; stir with a silver spoon, strain the liquid into a pitcher, and set in a cool place till wanted. Half fill tumblers with cracked ice, put two lumps of sugar and a thin slice of lemon on this, and fill the glasses with cold tea.

Strawberry Bananas.

Select six very firm, good sized bananas, split them open carefully, and remove the pulp. Beat the pulp into a cream, measure and add one-half as many strawberries, one tablespoonful lemon juice, three tablespoonfuls powdered sugar and one tablespoonful orange juice. Mix ell together, being very careful not to make the pulp too liquid, then fill the banana skins and stand them on ice.

Pineapple Drink.

Pare and remove the eyes from a large, ripe pineapple, then grate it and add the strained juice of four lemons. Make a syrup by boiling four cupfuls sugar and two cupfuls water for eight minutes; add grated pineapples and juice. When cold add one quart water. Chill thoroughly before serving.

Cabbage Salad.

Remove center from a solid white cabbage, leaving a shell. Shred and mix it with mayonnaise. Chill, fill cabbage shell and arrange on a thick bed of parsley. Garnish top of shell with chopped parsley.

Strawberry Shortcake.

Beat the yolks three eggs light, add three quarters cupful pulverized sugar gradually, beating until creamy. Mix in three quarters cupful flour, beat until smooth. Beat the whites of the eggs until light and dry; add lightly to the batter, and when well mixed add one level teaspoonful baking powder. Turn into two greased tins and bake in a moderately quick oven for twenty minutes. When done let the cakes cool before spreading with meringue.

Meringue.

Beat the whites of four eggs light and frothy before beginning to add the sugar; add four tablespoonfuls pulverized sugar gradually, beating steadily until very thick and stiff. Flavor with a teaspoonful vanilla. Prepare the strawberries as for any shortcake by cutting in halves and standing covered with sugar for at least one-half hour. Put the strawberries between the cakes, cover the top with meringue and a layer of strawberries.

TRIBUTE TO THE FLAG

I have seen the glories of art and architecture and of river and mountain. I have seen the sunset on the Jungfrau and the moon rise over Mont Blanc. But the fairest vision on which these eyes ever rested was the flag of my country in a foreign port. Beautiful as a flower to those who love it, terrible as a meteor to those who hate it, it is the symbol of the power and the glory and the honor of Americans. —Senator George F. Hoar.

Few Can Worship.

A church, said to be the smallest in America, was recently dedicated in Manchester, N. H. The main auditorium, 18x28 feet, with seats for about 70 persons. In a tiny gallery are seats for 28. There is also a vestry and a basement.

BOYS AND GIRLS

Our Motto:

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

Peace.

I do not think that we can do much as individuals toward universal peace when some of the civilized nations do not even respect international law. If we were individuals of nation-wide reputation we could then exert quite a large influence for or against universal peace according to our views on the subject. Even in this free country we as individuals have no say as to war or peace. Congress declares war and then calls for volunteers and if enough men do not volunteer they draft them, and in that case we have to go whether we want to or not.

Blue Eyes of Ohio, I enjoyed your letter very much and I agree with you concerning music. I also think that we do not appreciate our educational advantages, especially while we are in school. I would not give up the four years I spent in high school for anything.

I think that good looks are very helpful. I do not believe in reading trashy books. Some of my favorite authors are Gene Stratton Porter, Winston Churchill, Florence Barclay and Ralph Connor.—Laddie, Indiana.

Favors High Schools.

A high school training is good for every boy and girl. It develops the mind and enlarges the intelligence. If you go through high school you will have a better idea of what you want to do. You can count the time that you spend in high school well spent and it will be time that you will never regret.

I would be glad to hear from any of the boys and girls.—William Eakright, Butler, Ind.

Birds in Springtime.

I will tell you of a little trip I took out among the hills today. I wanted to get out to see or hear any spring birds. I walked out of the yard and through the orchard and soon found what I was looking for. There in the orchard, perched on the topmost branch of a large apple tree, was a bluebird singing to his mate, who was hopping around on the ground in search of a worm.

My walk soon led me on and up a very steep hill, and when I reached the top to my delight I saw a large flock of robins looking for insects on the ground and their beautiful red breasts glistening in the sunshine.

I would love to join the bird club, as I want to do all I can to protect our feathered friends. With best wishes to you all.—Larkin Parks, Flat Ridge, Va.

Castles in Spain.

Ruth Miller, you and I must be congenial spirits, for it has always been my ambition to write a book, for the good I might accomplish by it. But circumstances never seemed favorable for that achievement. I wrote my first composition at the age of nine years, advising ladies to spin their rolls in time and not leave them for the mice to destroy. That was about 66 years ago, when spinning was fashionable. The book never made its appearance, but the essays and other articles I was privileged to write might have made a few. I am "keeping everlastingly at it," hoping to help someone. "Do good as ye have opportunity," you know.

Young people, take notice, one sure way to be happy is to make others happy. As to imagining, I have found it to be a great diversion from unpleasant thoughts or physical discomforts to imagine pleasant conditions. Think you are by a warm fire when you are shivering.—Mrs. B. R. B., Wash.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Spencer Needham, Lost Creek, Tenn., is an invalid boy, who will exchange pomegranate seed.

Vena Britton, Allegan, Mich., lives near a beautiful lake, convenient in summer for sailing and fishing.

Golduh Dyre, Stanford, Ind., helps in her father's store on Saturdays.

Nellis Wright, W. Va., agrees with Nature Girl about sparrows' nests.

Edith Bailiff, 414 North Fourth street, Corvallis, Oregon, has lived in Oregon six years, having moved there from Iowa.

Rachel Hodges, Glade Hill., Va., goes oakball hunting in summer.

Dorothy Nicolay, Breekville, Ind., keeps house for her father and sisters, as the mother is dead.

Jennie Powell, Ravenswood, W. Va., likes to feed and tend horses.

Dot Starcher, Lost Creek, W. Va., likes western letters.

Nellie Parks, Vernon, Ill., stays with her grandmother in the summer time.

Leroy Gassert, Madison, Ind., will exchange wild plants, pressed for herbarium use.

Blanch Purkett, Ravenwood, W. Va., has two brothers, Glen and Lawrence.

Zeddock Mills, Deer Park, Md., loves to work on his father's farm. Wade Meese, Deer Park, tells of the fine stock that they raise and of the fine farms in Garrett county.

Ruth C. Palmer, New Florence, Pa., wants a poem, Anna and Rhoda, also Utah Karl.

Nora Weikle, Sarton, W. Va., lives near some interesting caves.

Carrie Pierce, Lincoln, Vt., promises us a letter telling of their wonderful picnics in summer. We shall look forward to this, as we never tire of hearing about picnics.

Tressie Linely, Cleveland, Tenn., enjoys the letters and is trying to live up to the motto of doing all the good she can.

Daisy Deeter, Centre Point, Ind., has the good hobby of helping her mother and of raising chickens.

Oma Schultheis, Newport, O., is a new bird club girl.

Lottie Vineyard, Spencer, W. Va., is studying music, which she loves more than anything.

Questions and Answers

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet, with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine or biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

Rice Culture.

I would like to know something about the cultivation of rice.—W. H. M., Pinckney, Va.

The larger part of the rice grown in the United States is cultivated on the low alluvial lands along rivers, in reclaimed swamps, marshes and tide-water lands and on level tracts capable of irrigation. Next to the river a levee is constructed sufficiently broad and high to keep out the river water. This is provided with tide-gates. The field is then thoroughly ditched and drained, and the land is plowed and prepared for a crop. Rice prefers a dark, rich, clay loam soil, with the surface thoroughly pulverized at the time of sowing to the depth of three inches. The soil is prepared as for wheat. Below the soil should be firm, such as would result from fall plowing. The clay subsoil should be retentive of water. Good drainage is necessary, as it allows earlier plowing and makes possible a more thorough preparation of the soil, insures a better stand, improves the quality of the grain, allows prompt and complete removal of the water of irrigation at harvest time and provides one of the most important conditions for harvesting the crop.

Rice is either planted by drills or broadcasted and harrowed in at the rate of 55 to 80 pounds of seed to the acre. It should not be planted until after the wheat crop is in, as it germinates at a slightly higher temperature. The seeding period extends from March 15 to June 15, though ordinarily it should be planted by the middle of April. As soon as the rice is up, the watering begins, the depth of the water being increased as rapidly as the growth of the plant will permit until such a depth is attained that weeds are destroyed. The critical time is when the rice blooms. If there are frequent heavy showers, the pollen will be washed off, preventing fertilization.

Rice should be cut a few days before it is perfectly ripe when the straw begins to turn yellow, and should be shocked with a good cap to protect as many grains as possible from the direct rays of the sun, as the too rapid drying may produce sun-cracks, causing the kernel to break in milling. The milling quality of the grain is improved by staking, if the bundles are dry and the stacks are small. In the past the crop was generally cut with a sickle and bound by hand, and it still is to a considerable extent. But the draining of fields and the use of modern harvesting machinery is a marked advance over the old method, and is taking its place wherever practicable.

Bordeaux Mixture.

Please publish the formula used in the preparation of Bordeaux mixture. —S. H. W., Rinard Mills, O.

The Bordeaux mixture, with variations in the proportion of water to suit the particular kind of plant and grade of development of the crop and of the disease, has become practically the universally used medium for spraying purposes. The seandard formula is as follows: Three to 6 pounds of copper sulphate, 4 pounds of quicklime, and water to make 50 gallons. On delicate foliage this soluton is used successfully at half strength. The copper sulphate solution is sometimes used without the lime on diseases of woody parts, such as apple canker and anthracnose of raspberry canes. In case of such use, the spraying must be done at a time before the foliage begins.

Bordeaux mixture may be combined with paris green and other arsenates and thus destroy both insects and fungous diseases at the same time that the caustic or injurious effect of the arsenic is lessened. There are many proportions in which the ingredients are combined to make Bordeaux mixture. The 6-4-50 formula is not now often used, as the amount of copper sulphate is greater than need be. The 3-4-50 formula is now much used. Make stock solutions by dissolving one pound of the sulphate to one gallon of water in a barrel, and by dry-slaking the lime and then adding water till one gallon holds one pound of lime. Dilute these stock solutions before they are put together. There must be lime enough to kill the caustic action of the copper sulphate. This may be tested by dropping a solution of ferrocyanide of potassium on the surface of the Bordeaux mixture. If the drops turn brown or red, more lime should be added.

Carnegie Hero Fund.

Please tell about the Carnegie Hero fund and give the name of the man who receives applications for medals and rewards.—J. M. R., Willshire, O.

In April, 1904, Andrew Carnegie created a fund of $5,000,000 for the benefit of the dependents of those losing their lives in efforts to save their fellowmen, or for the heroes themselves if only injured. Provisions were also made for the awarding of medals to those who did heroic work. The endowment was placed in the hands of a commission of 21 persons, all residents of Pittsburgh, Pa. Charles L. Taylor is president and F. W. Wilmot secretary and manager of the fund. Mr. Carnegie outlined the scheme for the fund in a letter to the commission. It was as follows:

"To place those following peaceful vocations who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life, in somewhat better positions pecuniarily than before, until able to work again. In case of death, the widow and children or other dependents are to be provided for until they reach a self-supporting age. For exceptional children, exceptional grants may be made for exceptional education. Grants of sums of money may also be made to heroes or heroines as the commission thinks advisable—each case to be judged by its merits."

The fund applies only to acts performed in the United States, the Dominion of Canada, the colony of Newfoundland and the waters thereof, and such must have been performed on or after April 15, 1904. F. M. Wilmot's addressi s the Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Recutting Old Files.

I would like to know the formula used for recutting old, worn files so that they can be used again.—E. M. F., Winchester, Va.

There are many ways of converting old files into new by means of acids, of which the following is one of the best: First, thoroughly cleanse the files in warm water containing a small quantity of potash, which readily removes any grease or dirt from them. After this is done they must be washed with warm water and dried by artificial heat. Then place a pint of warm water into a wooden vessel and put in as many files as the water will cover. Add two ounces of blue vitriol (sulphate of copper), finely pulverized, and two ounces of borax, well mixed, taking care to turn the files over so that each may come in contact with the mixture. To this add seven ounces of cider vinegar, which will cause the flies to assume a red appearance at first; but they will return to their natural color in a short time. Then remove them and wash in cold water before drying by artificial heat. After they have become dry they should be sponged with olive oil, wrapped in porous paper and laid away for use.

Marietta Holley.

Please give a biographical sketch of Marietta Holley in these columns.—R. M. B., Cambridge Springs, Pa.

Marietta Holley ("Josiah Allen's Wife"), the author, was born at Ellisburgh, N. Y. Her parents were John Milton and Mary Taber Holley. Miss Holley was educated at neighboring schools and at home, with the exception of teachers in music and French. She taught piano lessons for several years, but early began to contribute to magazines and decided to devote herself to literature. Her first book, My Opinions and Betsy Bobbett's, by Josiah Allen's Wife, proved a great success. It has passed through several editions in this country and in Europe. Her earlier books were written under the pen name of Josiah Allen's Wife and some of the later ones under that of Aunt Samantha.

Here are some of her books: Samantha at the Centennial, My Wayward Pardner, The Morman Wife, Miss Richard's Boy, Samantha at Saratoga, Sweet Cicely. Her poems are Samanthat Among the Brethren, Samantha Among the Colored Folks, Samantha at the World's Fair, Samantha in Europe, Around the World with Josiah Allen's Wife, Samantha at the St. Louis Exposition vs. Josiah, The Borrowed Automobile, Samantha on Children's Rights, Samantha at Coney Island and One Thousand More Islands. She also was the author of two plays, Betsy Bobbitt and Josiah's Secret.

James A. Reed.

Will you kindly publish a biography of James A. Reed in this department?—W. L. R., Hookstorm, Pa.

James A. Reed, senator, was born near Mansfield, Ohio, on November 9, 1861. He was the son of John A. Reed. In 1864 he removed with his parents to Lynn county in Iowa and was educated in the district schools there, later taking a special course in Coe college, Iowa. He also studied law in the offices of Hubbard, Clark and Dawley, Cedar Rapids, Ia., and was admitted to the bar in 1885. On August 1, 1887, he married Lura M. Olmsted of Cedar Rapids, practicing in the same city from 1885 to 1887. During the latter year he removed to Kansas City, Mo., where he became actively identified with local and state Democratic politics.

Reed was prosecuting attorney of Jackson Co., Mo., from 1898 to 1900, trying 287 cases and securing convictions in all but two of them. For two terms, from 1900 to 1904, he was reform Democratic mayor of Kansas City, and then became senior member of the law firm of Reed, Atwood, Yates, Mastin and Harvey. Reed was delegate-at-large to the Democratic national convention in Denver in 1908, and was elected United States senator in 1911.

Election of 1860.

Please give the electoral vote for each presidential candidate by states in 1860.—H. D., Galatia, Ill.

The electoral vote of the presidential election of 1860 was divided as follows among the four candidates, Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, John C. Breckinridge of Kentucky, John Bell of Tennessee and Stephen A. Douglas of Illinois:

Alabama, Breckinridge, 9; Arkansas, Breckinridge, 4; California, Lincoln, 4; Connecticut, Lincoln, 6; Delaware, Breckinridge, 3; Florida, Breckinridge, 3; Georgia, Breckinridge, 10; Illinois, Lincoln, 11; Indiana, Lincoln, 13; Iowa, Lincoln, 4; Kentucky, Bell, 12; Louisiana, Breckinridge, 6; Maine, Lincoln, 8; Maryland, Breckinridge, 8; Massachusetts, Lincoln, 13; Michigan, Lincoln, 6; Minnesota, Lincoln, 4; Mississippi, Breckinridge, 7; Missouri, Douglas, 9; New Hampshire, Lincoln, 5; New Jersey, Lincoln, 4; Douglas, 6; New York, Lincoln, 35; North Carolina, Breckinridge, 10; Ohio, Lincoln, 23; Oregon, Lincoln, 3; Pennsylvania, Lincoln, 27; Rhode Island, Lincoln, 4; South Carolina, Breckinridge, 8; Tennessee, Bell, 12; Texas, Breckinridge, 4; Vermont, Lincoln, 5; Virginia, Bell, 15; Wisconsin, Lincoln, 5.

The total vote for Lincoln was 180, for Breckinridge, 72, for Bell 39 and for Dougles, 12.

Bread Making.

Please give me some information in this department about the history of making bread.—J. M. C., Zanesville, O.

Bread making is an ancient art. There is abundant evidence that in prehistoric times the people knew how to bake and use cereals as food. The earliest historians speak of bread and bread making. Bread is frequently mentioned in the Bible, particularly unleavened bread, suggesting that leavened bread was known at that time. The art of making bread first reached any degree of perfection in Egypt. This art has kept pace with the advance of civilization, as the more perfect the system of bread making the higher the grade of civilization. Bread making was introduced into Greece from Egypt, and from Greece into Italy. It followed the advance of Roman civilization. Among the more civilized American Indian nations, particularly the Aztecs and cliff dwellers, bread making reached a comparatively high grade.

Among the different nations methods of bread making vary considerably, although the underlying principles with all are essentially the same. The main differences are in the way in which the yeast or ferment material is employed, and the methods of manipulation. During recent years, study of the yeast plant has resulted in improved methods of bread making. The purity of the yeast and the quality of the flour are the two most essential features for the production of bread of good quality.

Miscellaneous.

C. D. D., Star, Va.—The population of Mexico is 15,063,207.

P. G., Linesville, Pa.—You had better consult some lawyer versed in the laws of Pennsylvania. We cannot answer technical legal questions in this department.

M. C. L., Fountaintown, Ind.—Write to the public land commissioner at Washington, D. C., for information you want concerning the filing of a homestead claim.

J. H. R., Breakabeen, N. Y.—We can tell you nothing of Nathan Cohen.

A. W., Merrill, Wis.—We are unable to tell you who spoke the words you mention.

H. K., Pad, W. Va.—The question concerning the names of the countries engaged in the war in Europe has been published time and time again. It takes too much space to answer the same question more than once in two or three months.

W. L., Mentone, Ind.—We are unable to give you definite facts concerning Villa, the Mexican bandit, except that he was born a peon and early became obsessed with the idea of revolting against the wealthy landowners who persecuted his family.

L. H., Creekside, Pa.—As we have said before in these columns we have no biography of Frank W. Fitz.

C. S., Thorp, Mich.—We are not sure, but it is unlikely that such circumstances as you mention would hinder a foreigner from taking out citizenship papers in this country.

C. R. S., Salem, Ind.—Columbia, S. C., was burned on Feb. 18, 1865, one day after Sherman's army entered that city.

H. D. G., Summerfield, Ohio—The first work in the line of an automobile was a crude steam carriage invented by Cuynot, a Frenchman, in 1700. The first practical vehicle was the work of Gottlieb Daimler of Germany.

C. W. V., Lakeview, Mich.—Photoplays may be sold to the various film companies. Our rules prevent us from giving any addresses.

M. F. M., Chattanooga, Tenn.—There are 35,400,000 Protestants, 20,300,000 Catholics, 615,029 Jews and 20,000 non-Christians in Germany.

E. E. W., Burkesville, Ky.—Atahualpa, emperor of the Incas in Peru, ascended to his position after 1525, and died in 1533, being burned at the stake by Pizarro. He paid no ransom to Pizarro as his release was continually postponed.

D. A. E., Mt. Vernon, Ill.—The Baptist religion was founded in 1700 in England as a result of the Separatist movement. John Smyth was a leader in organizing the Baptist church.

RICHEST COPPER ORE IN WORLD MINED IN ALASKA

Frank G. Carpenter Tells How Two Mines Were Discovered by Accident.

BY FRANK G. CARPENTER
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Cordova, Alaska.

CORDOVA is the copper center of Alaska. It is the terminus of the Copper River & Northwestern railroad, which winds its way up the Copper River valley and taps the great copper deposits that lie on the southern slopes of the Wrangell range. The ore now coming down to the port is from only two or three mines belonging to the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, but the copper belt is over 70 miles long and 20 miles wide. It is one of the most extensive and richest of the copper areas of the world. More than 400 copper locations have already been made, and the wealth of the deposit is such that Alaska may become as noted for its copper as it is for gold today. The first trainload of ore that came down to this port contained metal to the value of more than $500,000, and that now on the wharves here is worth from $12,000 to $15,000 a car load. The ore is brought down in sacks as big as an ordinary pillow and of the weight of an average man. Each sack contains from 150 to 200 pounds of ore carrying $28 worth of copper. There are 600 sacks to the car, so that each car load is worth almost $17,000.

The copper of the Kennecott bines is so pure that it can be dug from the earth, turned into metal, and put on the market at a cost of about five cents a pound. In these days, when copper is worth from 20 cents upward, you can see that every pound means at least 15 cents profit. The average ores now being mined are above 20 per cent pure, and a large part of them carry as high as 72 per cent of copper. To show what this means, the copper ores of the Arizona yield about 5 per cent, those of Montana about 3, and those of Michigan less than 1 per cent. Do you wonder that these copper mines pay? I am told that they will yield something like $6,000,000 in dividends this year.

The copper output of Alaska is rapidly increasing. Its value last year was five times as great as during the year preceding, and was only two and one-half million dollars less than the total product of gold. In 1914 about 21,000,000 pounds of copper were mined, and its value was less than $3,000,000. In 1915 the output was over 80,000,000 pounds, and its value was more than $14,000,000. The copper product will be even greater this year.

So far we have taken out of Alaska about eight dolars' worth of gold for every dollar's worth of copper. But our gold mining began 36 years ago, and our copper mining not until 1901. Today the prospecting for copper may be said to be at its beginning. There are extensive deposits of this metal on the other side of the Wrangell mountains, and large working mines on some of the Alaskan islands. Seven mines are now being developed in the Ketchikan district of the islands of the Alexander archipelago, and there are four mines on Prince William sound. A number of copper locations have been made on the Kenai peninsula, not far from the railroad, and on the south side of Turnagain Arm native copper has been sluiced down by the hydraulic miners. The copper of Prince of Wales island carries considerable amounts of gold and silver, and the same is true of that of the Chitina district.

Russians Find Copper.

The word Chitina is of Indian orgin. It is composed of two words, "chiti," meaning copper, and "na," meaning river. We know that native copper was used by the Copper river Indians before white men entered the territory. Spear and arrow heads of that metal made by them have been found in the sluice boxes of the miners, and ceremonial knives of copper are even now employed by the natives for cutting the salmon caught at the beginning of the season.

The Russians had discovered that copper existed in Alaska long before they sold the territory to us. They had nuggets of copper and small household utensils beaten out of the metal. They found no large deposits, however, and it was not until 33 or more years after we had taken possession of the territory that there was any hope that the copper would be of great value. It was in 1899 that prospectors on their way from Prince William sound to the Klondike learned about the Copper river region, and the same year the geological survey reported a similar copper belt on the northern side of the Wrangell mountains about 200 miles in a straight line from Fairbanks.

The most important discovery of copper in Alaska, and indeed one of the most important mining discoveries of the world was that of the Kennecott mines, which have since been bought by the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, and which are now yielding more than 60,000,000 pounds of pure copper a year. These deposits were discovered by two miners, who were prospecting about Kennecott mountain in the year 1900, and the property was then investigated by Mr. Stephen A. Birch, a young mining engineer, who brought it to the attention of the capitalists and organized the development projects which have made it one of the greatest copper mines of the world.

The Bonanza Mine.

During my stay at Cordova I met Mr. Birch. He is the vice president and manager of the Kennecott properties, and is thoroughly acquainted with their history and present condition. I asked him to tell me the story of the discovery. He replied:

"It began with the rush to the Klondike, and the mining excitement that followed it. There were then prospectors, moving about here and there over Alaska, and eleven of these men had made an agreement to investigate certain sections and to divide share and share alike in what they found. The men went in pairs, and drew lots to see which section of the country they should take. The district of the upper Chitina river was drawn by Clarence Warner and Jack Smith. It was they who discovered the mines.

"Both Warner and Smith were old prospectors, and Jack Smith for years had tramped the mountains of Arizona. He was commonly known as the 'Arizona Centipede.' I suppose the name came from the miles he had traveled. Warner and Smith had been working throughout the summer of 1900. They had gone carefully over the country, but had found nothing and were about to leave in despair. They had only a few days of grub left, but when they came to the Kennecott river on their way out they decided to go up that stream and prospect the land between Kennecott Glacier and Nikolas creek, named after Chief Nickolai. They had gone only three miles when Warner sprained his ankle on one of the rocks. He sat down to rest and he and Smith there ate their lunch. As they did so, Smith observed a large green patch in the rocks on the side of the mountain and called Warner's attention to it. He said it looked strange and that they ought to go up and see just what it was. Warner replied that Smith might go if he would, but he did not intend to climb up there to look at a blanked sheep pasture. He thought the green patch was grass and that it was one of the feeding grounds of the mountain sheep that are often found on the hills of this part of Alaska."

"This objection of Warner discouraged Smith, and he was about to give up. He then went down to the creek to get some water for himself and Warner, and saw in the bed of the stream a piece of float or chip of mineral-bearing rock. He picked it out and took it back to Warner. They studied it together and then broke it in two. The first fracture had a silvery look, and they thought it was silver. They then went down to the creek to find more of the float. It increased as they walked up the stream, and gradually led them to the spot which they had thought was the sheep pasture. It proved to be the outcroppings of an enormous deposit of copper ore, and of the richest copper mine ever discovered.

"Now the first thing a prospector does after making a strike is to select a name for his find." Mr. Birch is still speaking. "The question was what they should call the new mine. Old Jack Smith, who was ahead of Warner and first saw the possibilities, turned to his partner and said: "By G—d Warner, she's a bonanza." To which Warner replied: 'Well, Jack, that's a good name for her. We'll call her "The Bonanza Mine." The find proved to be a bonanza, and up to 1915, only four and one-half years' operation, she had already yielded over $8,000,000 in dividends, and she is now earning at the rate of more than $6,000,000 per annum. No one knows the actual extent of the deposit and it is safe to say that she will be paying dividends for generations to come."

Developing Mine.

"Tell me something of how the mine was developed?" said I.

"After Warner and Smith had located the claim they came out to Valdez, where they met the rest of their party. They discussed the situation and decided that they had not enough money to develop the mine themselves, and that it would be best to sell it. I was at Valdez at the time, looking for such properties on behalf of myself and certain capitalists of New York city. They told me about their discovery, and showed me the specimens of ore. It was then too late to go to the interior, but I agreed to make an examination of the property the following spring if they would give me an option upon it. To this they agreed.

"I then went to New York and interviewed Messrs. H. O. Havemeyer, James H. Ralph and Norman Schultz to the extent that they agreed to put up enough money for preliminary examinations and work sufficient to show what the property was. This was in 1901. I then came to Alaska and did the work. I found the deposit all that had been claimed and far more than I had hoped. I secured a new option agreeing to pay $100,000 to each of the eleven members of the prospecting party or $1,100,000 in all. To make this option perfectly valid I had to secure the signatures of the eleven prospectors and all who were interested with them. Some of the men had been grub-taked by others, so that the money had to be divided among 32 claimants, each of whom had to agree to the deal. These men were scattered over the United States, even to the Philippine Islands. Most of them I had to interview personally before securing their signatures.

"In the meantime a law suit was begun by parties who claimed they had grub-staked Jack Smith and Clarence Warner and that half of the mine belonged to them. The suit was tried at Valdez, Alaska, before Judge Wickersham, who is now the territorial delegate to congress. He is also the righteous judge described in Rex Beach's novel, The Spoilers. Among the lawyers for the plaintiff were a United States senator and a member of our house of representatives at Washington. The suit was decided in our favor. It was then appealed to the court of appeals at San Francisco and again we won. It was thereupon appealed to the United States supreme court at Washington and we were once more victorious.

"The final decision was not rendered until five years after the discovery and it was only then that we could proceed to develop the property. At that time the options were taken up and the property came into the possession of Messrs. Ralph, Schulz, Havemeyer and myself. We in turn interested J. P. Morgan & Co., and the Messrs. Guggenheim, who formed the Alaska Syndicate. This syndicate purchased a 40 per cent interest in the mine and agreed to build the railroad to open it. The same syndicate afterward purchased the remaining 60 per cent of the stock.

"What did they have to pay for the property?" I asked.

"The Bonanza mine, including the railway, cost the Alaskan syndicate approximately $25,000,000," replied Mr. Birch.

"Did they get the worth of their money?"

"I should say so. They have already received more than $15,000,000 in dividends. Up to 1915 they had been paid over $8,000,000, and their receipts last year were more than $7,000,000."

"What is the market value of the property?"

"It is more than $50,000,000."

"Were you able to do anything with the mine, Mr. Birch, before the railroad was built?"

"Not as to the exportation of the ore, but we were able to take in men and machinery and so develop the mine that we could deliver ore as soon as the railroad was done. Our mining machinery had to be hauled a distance of 200 miles over the mountains, and that at a cost of about $300 a ton or of more than 15 cents a pound. We carried some of it in sledges over the snow from Valdez. We had also to open up the property, sink shafts and drive tunnels, as well as to make other arrangements for raising the ore. All this was accomplished by the time the railroad was completed, in 1911. The result was that we had a good traffic from the start. Our first trainload contained more than a half million dollars' worth of ore that was 70 per cent copper, and from that time on the traffic of the road has increased."

"Are there other valuable deposits of copper in the vicinity of the Bonanza?"

"Yes, we have opened up the Jumbo mine, nearby, which is a large producer and there are many other copper prospects in the same region not belonging to us which will be producers in the near future. The Chitina copper belt is approximately 70 miles long and 20 miles wide and more than 400 locations have already been made. Many of these are in process of development, and some of them will soon be producing. If the region could have cheap transportation and if coal were available for the reduction of the ores at Cordova there would be a largely increased output in the near future."

"From what you say, Mr. Birch, it would seem that the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate does not own all the copper of Alaska."

"It certainly does not," replied Mr. Birch. "Its Alaska holdings are practically confined to those at Kennecott and on the Island of Latouche. As I have told you, it has cost in the neighborhood of $25,000,000 to buy and develop the Kennecott properties. The Latouche properties are being handled in the most modern way. The policy which the government has pursued has retarded the development of the copper in this section by the prevention of the opening of the coal fields and the failure to furnish the transportation so much needed."

"What is the future of Alaska as regards copper."

"It bids fair to be one of the largest copper-producing countries of the world. The product is now close to 100,000,000 pounds per annum, and this is almost one-twelfth of the total production of the United States. Nevertheless, it is only five years since copper has been turned out here in any appreciable quantity.

Other Deposits.

Further on in our conversation I asked Mr. Birch to tell me about the copper deposits on the Island of Latouche, in Prince William sound. This island is not far from Seward. It has rich copper lodes, but the ore is of an entirely different character from that of the Bonanza and Jumbo. The latter mines have a chalcocite ore which carries from 12 to 70 per cent of pure copper. The ore is so rich in comparison with that of ordinary mines that 850 tons of it will yield more of the pure metal than 30,000 tons of copper ore mined on our western highlands.

The Latouche mines are low-grade producers. Their ore is a chalcopyrite which averages about 3 per cent copper. It is quarried from the hillsides overlooking the water, and is treated by the flotation process. The Beatson mine on Latouche Island, Mr. Birch tells me is now producing from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 pounds of copper per annum, and its output will be increased within the near future.

The story of the discovery of the Latouche copper mine is quite as interesting as that of the Bonanza. The tale was told me by an old prospector at Seward. He said:

"The Latouche mine was the result of a mess of bad clams. A number of miners were sailing along the shore of Latouche Island when they found a clam bed and stopped and dug up enough for a meal. They cooked the clams, but before eating them found that they were deadly poisonous on account of the copperas in them. One of the men suggested that the copperas must come from copper deposits nearby, and that they had better stop and prospect the rocks. They did so, and the result was the discovery of these great deposits of lowgrade copper ore, which lie almost on the edge of the sea. The miners decided to develop the property for themselves, but the ore contained such a small percentage of copper that they could not make it pay. They kept on mining, however, with the idea that the deposits were so large that they ought to sell the property at a big price.

"In the meantime one of the miners, named Beatson, announced that he was disgusted and was going outside for the winter. He took some of the ore with him and went to New York, where he induced a rich relative to advance him $30,000 to purchase the mine, with the understanding that he, Beatson, was to retain his own share."

"Beatson then came back to Latouche," continued the prospector, "but before he did so he changed his money into 30 yellow bank notes of $1,000 each and sewed them inside the lining of his mackinaw. When he came to the mine it was with a sad face. He said that capital was tight and the public not prone to invest. He kept on preaching hard times and at last cast such a gloom over the camp that the others of the party decided to sell if they could get any kind of a price for the mine. They were in this mood when Beatson asked them to make a fixed price, and they finally agreed on a few thousand dollars. Just how much I don't know, but it was less than the $30,000 Beatson had in his coat. At any rate, before showing the money Beatson asked: 'Are you men sure you would take that price if I could find the money?' The miners replied: 'Yes.' He then asked them to put their offer in writing. They thought he was bluffing and so. He thereupon ripped open his and handed out the sum in one-sand dollar bank notes. The men were scared stiff. The yellow bills looked good. They took them and the became his.

"Mr. Beatson then began to develop the property with the expectation of selling it. He opened up more of the mine and showed the extent of the posits. He got one company to make option for a considerable sum. drove a shaft into the hill, but happened to strike between the ore veins, was forked, and found nothing. option expired and Beatson finally sold the mine to the Alaska Syndicate which is now operating it at a profit. I have not learned what the price was, but I am told that it was high enough to drop Mr. Beatson into 'Easy street' and to remove the necessity of his ever working thereafter.' '

Astonishing Power of Iron to Give Strength to Broken Down Nervous Peop

Physician Says Ordinary Nuxated Iron Will Increase Strength of Delicate Folk 200 Per Cent in Two Weeks' Time in Many Instances.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In a recent discourse, Dr. E. Sauer, a well known Specialist who has studied widely both in this country and Europe said: "If you were to take an actual blood test on all people who are ill, you would probably be greatly astonished at the exceedingly large number who lack iron, and who are ill for no other reason than the lack of iron. The moment iron is supplied all their multitude of dangerous symptoms disappear. Without iron the blood at once loses the power to change food into living tissue, and therefore nothing you eat does you any good; you don't get the strength out of it. Your food merely passes through your system like corn through a mill with the rollers so wide apart that the mill can't grind. As a result of this continuous blood and nerve starvation, people become generally weakened, nervous and all run down, and frequently develop all sorts of conditions. One is too thin; another is burdened with unhealthy fat; some are so weak they can hardly walk; some think they have dyspepsia, kidney or liver trouble; some can't sleep at night; others are sleepy and tired all day; some fussy and irritable; some skinny and bloodless, but all lack physical power and endurance. In such cases it is worse than foolishness to take stimulating medicines or narcotic drugs, which only whip up your flagging vital powers for the moment, maybe at the expense of your life later on. No matter what any one tells you, if you are not strong and well you owe it to yourself to make the following test: See how long you can work or how far you can walk without becoming tired. Next take two five-grain tablets of ordinary nuxated iron three times per day after meals for two weeks. Then test your strength again and see for yourself how much you have gained. I have seen dozens of nervous, run-down people who were ailing all the time double, and triple their strength and endurance and entirely get rid of their symptoms of dyspepsia, liver and other troubles in from ten to fourteen days' time simply by taking iron in the right form, and this, after they had in some cases been doctoring for years without obtaining any benefit whatever, can truly be called remarkable. I can talk as you please about the wonders wrought by new remedies, but when you come down to hard facts there is nothing like good old iron to put color in your cheeks and roses in your lips, and to make the sound, healthy flesh on your bones. Nuxated Iron is also a great nerve and stomach strengthener and the best blood builder in the world. The only trouble is that the old forms of inorganic iron like tincture of iron, iron acetate and others often ruined people's teeth, upset their stomachs and were not assimilated, and for these reasons they frequently did more harm than good. But with the discovery of the newer forms of organic iron all this has been overcome. Nuxated Iron, for example, is pleasant to take, does not injure the teeth and is almost immediately beneficial.

NOTE—The manufacturers of Nuxated Iron have such unbounded confidence in its power that they authorize the announcement that they will forfeit $100.00 to any Charitable Institution if they cannot take any man or woman under sixty who lacks iron and increase their strength 200 per cent or over in four weeks' time, provided they have no serious organic trouble, and they will refund your money in any case in which Nuxated Iron does not at least double your strength in ten days' time. It is dispensed by all good druggists.—Advertisement.

AMERICANS ARE SHOWING MORE LOVE FOR BIRDS

The growing love of wild birds among the people of this country is commented on in the last annual report of the United States biological survey. Everywhere efforts are being made to increase the number of birds and attract them to the vicinity of homes. This movement is said to be partly aesthetic, but also partly due to a growing appreciation of the usefulness of birds as insect destroyers. The report declares that "the increase of interest in wild birds throughout the United States during the past decade has been phenomenal, and organizations having for their chief object the care and protection of birds are numbered by hundreds, if not thousands."

Billy Sunday, the baseball evangelist, makes over $200,000 a year from his revivals.

Over 95 per cent of the children in Japan are attending educational institutions of some kind.

SUDDEN DEATH

Caused by Disease of the Kidneys.

The close connection which exists between the heart and the kidneys is well known nowadays. As soon as kidneys are diseased, arterial tension is increased and the heart functions are attacked. When the kidneys no longer pour forth waste, uremic poisoning occurs, and the person dies and the cause is often given as heart disease, or disease of brain or lungs.

It is a good insurance against such a risk to send 10 cents for a large trial package of "Anuric"—the latest discovery of Dr. Pierce. Also send a sample of your water. This will be examined without charge by expert chemists at Dr. Pierce's Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y. When you suffer from backache, frequent or scanty urine, rheumatic pains here or there, or that constant tired, worn-out feeling, it's time to write Dr. Pierce, describe your symptoms and get his medical opinion—without charge and absolutely free. This "Anuric" of Dr. Pierce's is five times more active than lithia, for it dissolves uric acid in the system, as hot water does sugar.

Simply ask for Dr. Pierce's Anuric Tablets. There can be no imitation. Every package of "Anuric" is sure to be Dr. Pierce's. You will find the signature on the package just as you do on Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, the ever-famous friend to ailing women.

WORRY, DESPONDENCY.

Kidney Disease is suspected by medical men when patients complain of backache or suffer with irregular urination, disturbed, too frequent, scanty or painful passage. The general symptoms are rheumatic pains or neuralgia, headaches, dizzy spells, irritability, despondency, weakness and general misery. Worry is a frequent cause and sometimes a symptom of kidney disease. Thousands have testified to immediate relief from these symptoms after using Dr. Pierce's Anuric Kidney Tablets.—Advertisement.

Fat People's Summer Dangers

Over-Fatness May Cause Heart Failure, Loss of Vigor, Kidney and Stomach Troubles. It Spoils the Figure, is Uncomfortable, Unsightly, Burdensome and Shortens Life.

DO YOU WISH TO REDUCE YOUR WEIGHT 1 POUND DAILY

Proof Treatment FREE

Note what my Treatment has Done for Others; let it do the same for You.

Mrs. A. A. BRANTLEY, Providence, Ky., writes: "I have now lost 56 pounds. I am recommending your treatment to all I see."

Mrs. FRANCIS HOFF, Beaver Dam, writes: "I am 59 pounds less and cannot praise your treatment enough. It has done me lots of good in health and appearance."

Mrs. W. M. HANLEY, Chicago, writes: "I have lost 40 pounds. I shall always remember you as the best friend for fat women."

Mr. WILLIAM MENZEL, Minnesota, writes: "I have lost 119 pounds. I sleep good and have lots of strength and vigor. My health is good."

Mrs. M. A. LINK, Preston, writes: "Have lost 35 or more pounds. My kidneys seem to be much better, as I do not bloat nearly so bad."

Mrs. WM. H. MART, Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "I have about a happy woman, that is what I am. I was so full of rheumatism I could hardly walk a step. I could not sleep nights. I can thank your treatment for my good health. I weighed 260 pounds. I now weigh 200 and am still losing."

Mrs. GEORGE KYLE, Junction City, writes: "I have reduced 30 pounds. I can go upstairs much easier than I could before. I will gladly recommend your treatment."

Mrs. E. M. MORGAN, Massachusetts, writes: "I have lost 60 to 65 pounds. My waist was 38 inches, abdomen 46 inches, bust measure was 46 inches. Now my bust measure is 34 inches, waist measure 26 inches, and abdomen 36 inches. I is 33 inches. No wrinkles, no billousness or stomach trouble whatever."

SUMMER IS BEST SEASON FOR FAT REDUCTION

Heat Prostration, Sunstroke or Apoplexy, causing quick **Death,** or followed by Softening of the **Brain, Heart Disease, Stomach Cramps, Food Poisoning.** Severe **Bowel Disorders, Debility** and Complete **Lacking of Vital Energy** are a few of the serious troubles which are most liable to come upon the fat man or woman during warm, humid weather. Apart from these dangerous **disorders,** there are numerous lesser yet distressing ailments such as skin rash, chafing, offensive perspiration, nervousness, headache, flatulency, etc. **Hot weather is very weakening and depressing for fat people;** it is seldom possible to be really contented. It is difficult to work, think, or enjoy one's self. The body becomes even larger, the **fat is packed in** more tightly than ever around the vital organs and the dangerous trouble is thereby stored up for the future. **Fat people usually die 10 to 40 years too soon.** Reliable statistics of medical authorities and of leading insurance companies prove that over-stout people die much earlier than those who are thin or of normal weight. **Obesity** (corpulency) is an acknowledged **disease. It ruins health, figure, complexion, temper** and peace of mind. **It never cures itself;** it becomes worse as the person grows older. **I know** the merits of my method so well that I will send a proof **FREE TREATMENT** treatment free. **No starvation;** you can eat any kind of food or drink any kind of beverage you like. **No tiresome exercising. No dangerous drugs.** Mine is a **modern, scientific, successful, guaranteed** system. In many cases weight reduction is **one pound daily.** Correspondence sent confidentially, nobody need know what you are reducing your size and improving your appearance unless you choose to tell. **Ladies** will find mine the only unequalled beautifying method; **double chin and wrinkles disappear.** Weight reduction can be permanently maintained as permanent. Remember, you pay nothing for testing packet; it is free to fat people (men or women) for the asking. **Sent anywhere.** Write today and you will receive by return mail my **FREE PROOF TREATMENT,** a multitude of **Testimonials,** and my very interesting BOOK ON OBESITY showing how to quickly and safely **reduce your weight** to normal. Address:

DR. F. T. BROUGH, 971 BROUGH BLDG., EAST 22D ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.

NOTE.—Dr. Brough is a diplomated, practising physician; licensed and registered by the State of N. Y. He is a reliable, conscientious specialist in reducing fat and improving health by scientific, gentle, harmless methods.

For All Pain

"The efficiency of any drug" says Dr. C. P. Robbins, "is known to us by the results we obtain from its use. If we are able to control pain and disease by means of any preparation, we certainly are warranted in its use. One of the principal symptoms of all diseases is pain, and this is what the patient most often applies to us for, i. e. something to relieve his pain. If we can arrest this promptly the patient is most liable to trust in us for the other remedies which will effect a permanent cure. One remedy which I have used largely in my practice is anti-kamnia tablets. Many and varied are their uses. I have put them to the test on many occasions, and have never been disappointed. I found them especially valuable for headaches of malarial origin, where quinine was being taken. They appear to prevent the bad after-effects of the quinine. Anti-kamnia tablets are also excellent for the headaches from improper digestion; also for headaches of a neuralgic origin, and especially for women subject to pains at certain times. Two anti-kamnia tablets give prompt relief, and in a short time the patient is able to go about as usual." These tablets may be obtained at all druggists. Ask for A-K Tablets. They are also unexcelled for headaches, neuralgia and all pain.

Villa *the* Mexican Bandit

THE GREATEST MAN HUNT ON RECORD. This book gives the complete life and career of Villa, the Mex

NCH ESCAPES DEATH PENALTY

s Commutation to 10 ears in Prison When Wilson Intervenes.

ashington, May 22.—President Wil- 's intervention saved Jeremiah C. ch from being executed.

The state department was official- advised today that the naturalized erican who was convicted of com- city in the Irish rebellion was first tenced to death. His sentence later commuted to ten years' penal itude. Officials here are certain Lynch's sentence was commuted er the American embassy at Lon- under directions from President son, had made inquiries.

Consul Edward L. Adams at Dublin t the following message to the erican embassy at London:

Ten Years in Prison.

fficially informed Lynch sentenced ten years' imprisonment."

he embassy forwarded this message the state department today, adding: et yet confirmed in official arters."

ater the embassy cabled this mes- to the state department:

New informed headquarters home e that Lynch was sentenced to th. Sentence has been commuted to years' penal servitude."

Lynch, a citizen of New York, and mer president of the Gaelic league, s according to a statement made the foreign office to the Interna- al News Service, an active partici- t in the Dublin rebellion.

Evidence Was Clear.

There was clear evidence of ch's activity in the rebellion," says statement. "He is known to have n a prominent agitator before the break. He was at the postoffice ssed in a rebel officer's uniform."

he embassy also notified the state partment that John J. Kilgallon, the of a Long Island City, N. Y., res- nt, is now interned at Stafford, gland, and that it is hoped to se- e his release shortly.

ISCLOSE PLOT TO ET U. S. IN WAR

overnment Agents Said to Have Found Plan to In- volve America.

New York, May 22.—Evidence of country- wide plot, carried on by ch agitators in the United States, ed at bringing about a revolution Austria-Hungary, and, incidentlly, olving the United States in the pres- war on the side of the allies, has n obtained by the department of tice. The disclosures were made in course of a searching investiga- n of charges, made three months by the Providence Journal, against editor of the Bohemian weekly mir, published in Chicago, accus- him of being subsidized by the rian government.

Prominent Men Involved.

The results of the investigation are t secret by the department, but it s learned, on reliable authority, that rigorous prosecution of the alleged tters is being contemplated, and t, when the facts become known, country would be startled by reve- ions of a widespread network of paganda work, in which a number prominent business and profession- men of New York, Chicago, St. uis and several other western cities e said to have played an important t.

Large sums of money have been col- ted among the anti-Austrian ele- nt in this country, ever since the tbreak of the war, and have been rwarded to secret agents in Europe two Bohemian banking firms, one New York and the other in Chi- go.

British Officials Active.

The plan is said to have been rked out along lines similar to es pursued in the alleged propa- nda for the overthrow of the Greek narchy and the substitution of a public, details of which were gained, cording to Berlin dispatches, seve- l months ago, from papers taken from a ssian naval officer captured by the rmans.

Authentic information obtained m a prominent Austrian official in his country, who claims to have com- ete knowledge of the facts obtained the department of justice in its estigation, is to the effect that the paganda has been carried on un- r the direction and supervision of minent British officials in this untry.

Women Also Involved.

New York, St. Louis, Cleveland, Chi- go and Milwaukee are said to be main centers of the agitation, hich was organized, it is asserted by e informant, by special British se- t agents among the radical Czech pulation of these cities.

A number of women are involved the affair. One woman agent, who ok a prominent part in the agita- n, was recently sent to England, it said, with important confidential formation pertaining to the progress the alleged plot. It is further as- rted that her mission was under- ken with the consent and active aid the British embassy in Washing- n.

COTLAND YARD MEN WILL TAKE LINCOLN TO BRITAIN

New York, May 22.—Chief Inspector ed Ward and an assistant from otland Yard arrived from England day aboard the Anchor Line Steam- ip Cameronia from Liverpool to take ck to England the self confessed rman spy and former member of British parliament, Ignatius T. T. win. Lincoln is wanted in Eng- nd to answer to a charge of forgery. s extradition was ordered by the preme court of the United States e Lincoln appealed to that court a writ of habeas corpus alleging at the real purpose of his extradition as to try him as a spy in England. Lincoln was first arrested here in gust last year, but escaped from il in the following November and as at liberty until February, last, hen he was rearrested.

Two Americans Wounded.

Ottawa, May 22.—Among the wounded listed in the overseas cas- alty list today are: Grafton Danco, ville, Va., and Verne Howard tty, of Lowell, Mich.

Saved From Execution as Active Irish Rebel

JEREMIAH C. LYNCH

LARGE CITIES PLANNING PREPAREDNESS PARADES

Will Stage Pageants for De- fense, June 10.

Chicago, May 13.—If agitation now being fostered by the Chicago preparedness committee comes to a head, all of the United States west of the Alleghenys will lift a simultaneous cry for adequate defense on Saturday, June 10. Telegrams have been sent to the mayors of 25 of the largest cities in the country, urging them to promote a preparedness parade in their cities on that date and to urge the smaller cities nearby to join in the movement.

Already plans are under way in Toledo, Milwaukee, St. Paul, Cleveland, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Des Moines, Joliet, Peoria, Minneapolis and Kansas City to comply, according to advices received at headquarters here.

Sponsors of the idea declare that a demonstration of the kind planned, coming at a time when half of the legislators and big public men of the country are in Chicago to attend the G. O. P. convention would have an overwhelming influence on congress and result in the partial silencing, at least, of the "little army and navy" men in the national capital.

A fund of $25,000 is being raised in Chicago today to carry out the plans of the local committee.

MILITIA REFUSES TO ANSWER CALL

116 Enlisted Men in Texas National Guard Fail to Respond.

Washington, May 22.—Reports to the war department from Gen. Funston indicate almost a complete fall down on the part of the National Guard organizations of Texas, Arizona and New Mexico in responding to the call of the President for service with the regular army along the border.

Summoned to the colors on May 9, not a single organization from any of the three states has been mustered in. Not even the mobilization preparatory to the mustering of the militia into the Federal service has been completed.

Can't Compel Service.

An official report from San Antonio states that 116 enlisted men of the Second Regiment, comprising the paper strength of the Texas National guard, have flatly refused to respond to the call, and although court martial proceedings will be instituted to punish them in accordance with the law, officials of the war department declare that beyond the infliction of punishment for failure to respond there is no menas of compelling the guardsmen to serve.

At the present rate at which the mobilization is going on for these three states, army officers figure it would require between one and two months to mobilize any considerable number of National guard organizations from various parts of the country.

Wanted Stronger Guard.

In connection with complaints that have been made to the war department from citizens of Arizona to the effect that Gen. Funston was leaving the Arizona border too poorly guarded against bandit raids, the general has advised the war department that although the Arizona guard on paper only consists of 742 men, many of these have not yet reported for duty.

Although the war department is declining to make public the contents of the complaints from Gen. Funston, sufficient information is available concerning them to indicate that many of the organizations reporting at the concentration camps set aside for the three states are far below the numerical strength needed.

It is also stated that despite the issue of equipment to these organizations by the Federal government under the Dick law, many of them are reporting without a sufficient number of uniforms, rifles and other equipment.

Two German Ships Sunk.

Stockholm, May 22.—The German steamers Hebe and Pera, carrying coal, were sunk Saturday night by a submarine off the southern coast of Cape Oland, in the Baltic.

RUSSIANS JOIN BRITISH IN EAST

Advance Guard of Cossacks Reach Tigris to Relieve Their Allies.

London, May 22. — Coincident with news that Russian Cossacks, after a bold and adventurous ride, have reached the Tigris river from Persia and joined the British army of Gen. Gorringe, reports were received here today that 4,000 German troops are on their way to Bagdad to reinforce the Turkish army.

It is said that there are already about 12,000 Austrian troops at Bagdad.

There are developments of great importance pending in Mesopotamia which may have a powerful effect upon the future course of the war in the Near East.

In an effort to check the Russian attacks through Asia Minor and to save the Turkish army in Mesopotamia, the Turks have sent all their available troops to these regions to reinforce the lines defending the Bagdad railway and the city of Bagdad.

Von Sanders in Command.

Great stores of artillery, ammunition and guns have been sent into Turkey from Germany and Field Marshall Liman von Sanders has assumed control of Turkish operations in Mesopotamia in place of the late Von der Goltz.

On account of the mountainous condition of part of the country in the arid desert stretches, as well as the absence of roads, operations may be slow, but with the Russians and British co-operating, it is believed here events are shaping themselves for a decisive battle in which the Turks will be overwhelmed.

In front of Bagdad the Turks have given up some of their positions on the right bank of the Tigris, but still hold to Sanna-y-Yat.

Merely Advance Guard.

The British force, originally dispatched as a relief expedition to succor the beleaguered army at Kut, now is the wedge for a Russo-British campaign against the sacred city of Islam.

The Russian forces which today joined colors with the British are merely the advance guard, it is stated, of strong commands now on their way to effect a junction. The combined armies are about 180 miles from Bagdad. They are fighting on the same ground over which Townshend advanced to Ctesiphon, just below Bagdad, where he met his disastrous defeat.

A further advance for General Gorringhe's troops on the right bank of the Tigris also is officially reported.

Austrian Advance Continues.

Continuing their determined offensive on the Italian front, and extending its scope, the Austrians have made further progress in the southern Tyrol. The Vienna war office today announces that the peak of the Armentara ridge has been carried. Several additional villages also have been occupied by the Austrians.

More than 3,000 Italians were captured in Saturday's fighting, together with 25 cannon and 8 machine guns.

SECRETARY LANSING TO BE NEXT PRESIDENT?

To Serve a Whole Day, Ac- cording to the Dope.

Washington, May 20.—Robert Lansing, secretary of state, will be the next president of the United States.

This is neither a wild speculation of a politician nor the prediction of a Washington correspondent for home consumption. It is an actual fact. Barring the death of Mr. Lansing he will be the next president, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Ford, Colonel Roosevelt, Senator Burton and a host of native sons notwithstanding.

Now we'll explain. President Wilson's term of office expires March 4, 1917. Likewise does that of Vice President Marshall. Now it happens that March 4 will fall on Sunday, and the new president cannot be inducted into office until Monday, March 5. Therefore, who becomes president? The terms of president and vice president having expired, under the constitution, the office falls on the secretary of state. Thus Mr. Lansing will be president for a day, with full power to occupy the White House and sign papers of state.

SHIPPING BILL PASSES HOUSE

Washington, May 20.—The administration shipping bill passed the house today by a vote of 21 to 161. The vote was almost entirely along party lines. In spite of the filibuster of the Republicans, led by Representative Mann of Illinois, the bill was unchanged in important particulars. It will go to the senate immediately.

Practically the same measure passed the house at the last session, but was defeated in the senate on a close vote.

The bill proposes to appropriate $50,000,000, to be raised by Panama bonds, for the purchase, charter or lease of ships by the government. These ships would be sold or leased to private capital as rapidly as possible, with the government reserving the right to call them back into service as naval auxiliaries. The operation of such vessels as the government was unable to lease or sell would not extend beyond five years, or the close of the war.

"VERNON LOOKS LOVELY IN UNIFORM," SAYS MRS. CASTLE

New York, May 22.—Mrs. Vernon Castle returned Sunday from Europe and confided to friends that "Vernon looked just lovely in his new uniform." He recently enlisted in the English army, but as yet has not seen service.

Turkey Calls Boys.

Geneva, Switzerland, May 22—The Constantinople correspondent of the Tribune says that Field Marshal Liman von Sanders is assembling a strong force of Turkish troops at Sivas, in Asiatic Turkey, to oppose the advance of the Russians. The Turks are equipped abundantly with artillery. The correspondent also says that Turkey has called out recruits of the ages of 17 and 18 years.

Long Political Leader in the Queen City

GEORGE B. COX

FORMER BOSS COX OF CINCINNATI IS DEAD

Succumbs to Pneumonia Following Paralysis.

Cincinnati, May 20.—George Barnsdale Cox, long Republican political leader in the city, county and state, died early today. He had been in a critical condition for several days from pneumonia, following a stroke of paralysis, sustained about four weeks ago.

Three years ago Cox practically ceased his political activities, to devote himself to his large theatrical interests.

"I made good in politics, because I never lied to anyone and because I never went back on a friend," the political leader said at one time. "What is more, despite criticism to the contrary, I always tried not to deceive the people."

He was born in 1853. As a boy he obtained a position as pinboy in a Cincinnati bowling alley. Later he drove a delivery wagon.

Blaine came to Cincinnati in 1884, and decided to make Cox, then a saloonkeeper, his campaign manager. Although Blaine was defeated, the manner in which he conducted the local fight brought him prestige and few disputed his leadership. From then on his power was absolute, but at last he was swept from his throne by the wave of public opinion that carried Henry T. Hunt into the mayoralty. Hunt was elected over Cox's head.

LAYS M'KINLEY'S MURDER TO REDS

Dynamite Witness Says Czolgosz Bungled Orders at Buffalo.

Seattle, Wash., May 22.—New and startling disclosures in connection with the assassination of President McKinley in 1901, a remarkable story of a plot to kill John D. Rockefeller and "inside" information concerning the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building, feature the statement yesterday of Donald Voe Meserve, the 26-year-old youth branded by Emma Goldman, as the "Judas Iscariot of Anarchism."

Meserve was the star witness in the trial in Los Angeles, of L. A. Schmidt and David Caplan, charged with murder in the dynamiting of the Times building. At Seattle headquarters of the Burns detective agency yesterday Meserve told for the first time his story of what was perhaps the most thrilling man hunt in the country's criminal history.

Cabin Scene of Confession.

In a little cabin at Rolling bay, Meserve says, Caplan told him about the McKinley assassination plot.

"Caplan told me that they had it all arranged so Czolgolz, the man who shot McKinley, could escape.

"Caplan said he had a closed carriage and was waiting for Czolgosz and was going to take him out of Buffalo as soon as he had done the job. He said he was still waiting and wondering why Czolgosz did not come when he heard everybody shouting that McKinley had been shot and that the man who shot him was caught.

"Caplan said that Czolgosz did not do the job at all as they had planned it should be done, and he said he thought that at the last minute Czolgosz decided that he would do it in such a way that he would get caught and make it look as if he alone were responsible and in that way save the others."

Planned to Drop Bomb on John D.

The plot to murder Rockefeller in which dynamite was to have been dropped on his home at Tarrytown from a captive balloon and in which the three men who planned it were killed by the premature explosion of the bomb intended for the oil king, provides a striking illustration of the extent to which Meserve penetrated the anarchists' inner circle.

Without knowing it at the time, Meserve declared he actually purchased a part of the explosives used in the Rockefeller bomb, another which caused damage estimated at $20,000 to St. Patrick's cathedral in New York in 1914 and two others. One of these, he said, wrecked the Bronx courthouse, while the other, placed in the Tombs prison in New York, was discovered before it went off.

IT IS HUGHES AGAINST FIELD

Republican Lineup Shows Justice Has Clear Lead With Delegates.

Washington, May 22.—The first statement by Associate Justice Charles E. Hughes, on the nomination for President, was obtained yesterday. He was quoted by a leader in the Republican party favorable to the preconvention campaign for his nomination.

Justice Hughes is quoted as having said:

"In my opinion, Roosevelt is going to be nominated, so it makes it unnecessary to discuss any one else at all."

Won't Connive for Honor.

Justice Hughes' statement was interpreted by his supporters to mean that he has made up his mind he will not connive at getting the nomination, so that if he should be named he may be able to say that, while on the supreme bench, he never, by word or deed, sought the honor.

But It Is Hughes Against the Field.

That was the lineup today in the Republican political situation. Only 60 of the 985 delegates to the convention, which meets in Chicago week after next, remain to be chosen. Favorite sons hold 308 of these. The balance are uninstructed. But the politicians here, who claim to have their "ears to the ground," declare that a strong Hughes sentiment is entertained by the majority of these unpledged representatives.

T. R.'s Shadow Worries 'Em.

The shadow of Theodore Roosevelt still hangs heavy over the Chicago gathering. But it is admitted by political wiseacres here that many of the old line leaders while, hating Hughes, will throw their support to him should the Roosevelt boom seem to be getting seriously formidable.

There is hardly a question in the minds of any of the political leaders here that if the convention were to be held this week Justice Hughes would be named on the second or third ballot.

Managers of the "favored son" booms are making strenuous efforts to solidify all of their votes so that they can name as the presidential candidate one of the names on this list. But the difficulty that is being encountered in this movement is that practically none of the candidates can deliver their delegates to anyone. And it is conceded that if Justice Hughes should show formidably on the initial ballot—and this seemed certain today — many of the instructed delegates will feel that they have obeyed the letter of their commissions by voting for their state condidate on the first ballot.

Cummins and Burton to Quit.

It was predicted today that Burton and Cummins will drop out of the race this week. It was said that Cummins strength, in general, would go to Hughes, but that some of it would be for Roosevelt. The Burton votes are divided between Roosevelt and Hughes. It was also said Fairbanks would withdraw, if it were not for the fact that he desires a complimentary vote.

Republican senators declare there is no question that Colonel Roosevelt latter were nominated. They say would support Justice Hughes if the Colonel Roosevelt's controlling desire is the defeat of the Democratic administration, and that he is thoroughly stirred up.

Making Platform Now.

All of the delegates remaining to be elected will be chosen this week, with the exception of West Virginia, where the convention meets on June 5. South Dakota elects tomorrow, as does Texas, while Vermont — whose primaries were carried by Hughes—elects on Friday.

Meanwhile Republicans leaders are discussing platform planks. The Republican convention was called ahead of the Democratic, in order to place the Wilson administration, if possible, on the defensive from the start.

With this object in view, it is planned that the tariff plank shall insist that only a protective tariff will save the country from financial disaster when the European war ends; the Wilson Mexican policy will be denounced in unqualified terms, and it is likely that, as a sop to the Progressive party, certain of the so-called humanitarian planks favored by the leaders in that party will be incorporated in the Chicago platform.

Girl Life Savers Graduate.

New York, May 22.—Eighty girls, commissioned as life savers at the graduation exercises of the training school for Salvation Army officers at Carnegie hall, will never drink anything stronger than water. After they had been designated they signed pledges to abtain from tobacco, alcohol and stimulants of all kinds. All of the girls have been taught how to save lives of persons even if half drowned.

WEEK IN WAR

SUNDAY, May 14.—Two German attacks at Verdun fail. Russians push back Turks near Erzingan. Italian guns disturb movements of troops in the Tyrol.

MONDAY, May 15.—Russian army from Persia captures the town of Rowanduz, 82 miles east of Mosul. British repulse German night attacks.

TUESDAY, May 16. — Sir Roger Casement arraigned on high treason charge. French capture 217 yards of trenches on the Meuse. Russians in Mesopotamia drive Turks back.

WEDNESDAY, May 17. — British win line of trenches on Vimy front. Austrians in Tyrol offensive capture Italian positions and take 2,500 prisoners. French curtain fire stops German attack west of Hill 304.

THURSDAY, May 18.—Austrians in continued offensive in Tyrol take 6,300 prisoners. Premier Asquith becomes member of Irish privy council in effort to settle the Irish question. Five drowned, including American, when Dutch steamship Batavier V. is sunk by mine.

FRIDAY, May 19.—British submarines in Baltic sink three German ships. Italians repulse the Austrian assaults in the Tyrol. French gain on Meuse.

SATURDAY, May 20.—Austrians force their way into Italian territory, near Lake Garda. Germans advance in Verdun region. Earl Kitchener blamed by Augustine Birrell, former chief secretary for Ireland, for disregarding warnings of coming Irish rebellion.

THE LATEST MARKETS

Toledo, May 22.—Wheat prices were lower here at the opening. Cash and May each were down ¼c, while new crop months showed a loss of about ⅝@⅝c. Outside market were stronger for the September. Trade was not broad. Liverpool spot wheat was unchanged with no feature to the trade. Northwest receipts, especially Winnipeg were unusually heavy again.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	May 22.	May 20.
Cash.....	1.18¾	1.18¾	1.15	1.15	1.18½
May.....	1.18¼	1.18¾	1.15	1.15	1.18½
July.....	1.18⅝	1.18⅝	1.15¼	1.15½	1.19
Sept.....	1.18⅝	1.18⅝	1.16	1.16	1.19¼
Corn—					
Cash.....	....	....	....	73	75
May.....	74	....	....	72	74
July.....	75¼	75¼	73¼	73¼	75⅝
Sept.....	74½	....	....	72¼	74½
Oats—					
Cash.....	....	....	....	45⅝	46⅝
May.....	46¼	....	....	45⅝	46⅝
July.....	44¼	....	....	43⅝	44⅝
Sept.....	41	41	40⅝	40⅝	41½
Rye—					
No. 2.....	....	....	....	96	97
Clover Seed—					
Cash ...	8.80	....	....	8.80	8.85
Oct. ...	8.85	....	....	8.80	8.85
Dec. ...	8.80	....	....	8.75	8.80
Alsike—					
Cash ...	9.40	....	....	9.50	9.20
Aug. ...	9.40	....	....	9.50	9.20
Timothy—					
Cash ...	3.65	....	....	3.60	3.60
Sept. ...	3.50	....	....	3.50	3.60

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May.....	1.11	1.11	1.07½	1.09⅝	1.11¼
July.....	1.12¼	1.12¼	1.08½	1.08⅝	1.12
Sept.....	1.12⅞	1.12⅞	1.09¼	1.07⅜	1.12⅝
Corn—					
May.....	74⅞	74⅞	72⅛	72½	74⅝
July.....	73⅛	73⅝	71⅛	71½	74
Sept.....	72¾	72¾	69¼	69⅝	72⅝
Oats—					
May.....	44⅝	44⅝	43	43¼	44⅝
July.....	41⅜	41⅝	40½	40⅜	42
Sept.....	39¼	39¼	38½	38⅝	39⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
May ...23.70	....	....	....	24.00	24.05
July ...23.45	23.45	23.17	23.20	23.55	
Sept. ...23.25	23.25	22.85	22.85	23.22	
Lard—					
May ...12.82	....	....	....	12.82	12.95
July ...12.90	12.90	12.77	12.77	12.92	
Sept. ...13.00	13.00	12.87	12.87	13.05	
Ribs—					
May	....	....	....	12.75	12.85
July ...12.77	12.80	12.70	12.72	12.85	
Sept. ...12.87	12.90	12.77	12.77	12.95	

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	1.13¼	1.16⅝
July ...	....	....	....	1.13¾	1.16⅝

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
May ...	....	....	....	1.13¼	1.16⅝
July ...	....	....	....	1.13⅝	1.16⅝

TOLEDO PRODUCE

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

(Jobbing prices to trade.)

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 29c; solid pack, 30c.

Process Butter—Per 20-lb. tubs, pails and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 30c; oleo, 19@23c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 18@18½c; York State, 19½c; brick, 18½@19c; limburger, New York, 2 lbs., 20c; Wisconsin, 1 lb., 20c; block Swiss, 25c; domestic Swiss, 31c; imported, 45c; Roquefort, 60c; Longhorn, 18c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 22c; strictly fresh, 23c; less ½ case, ½c higher; 3-5 case lots, 21½c.

Vegetables.

Asparagus—Home-grown, 18c.
Beets—Per bu., 60c.
Beans—Green, $2.75 per hamper; Southern wax, $2.50.
New Southern Cabbage—$4.25 per crate.
California Celery—Large, per dozen, 75c.
Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.50.
French Endive—90c lb.
Hothouse Cukes—Per dozen, $1.00.
Lettuce—Leaf, 15c.
Cal. Iceberg Head Lettuce—$3.25.
Fancy Head Lettuce—$3.00.
Mushrooms—50@60c pound.
Parsley—Large bunches, per doz., 60c.
New Potatoes—Per bushel, $2.00@2.25.
Pepper Mangoes—Per 4-qt. basket, 50c.
New Peas—$2.25.
Potatoes—$2.65@2.85 per sack.
New Florida Potatoes—Per barrel, $5.50@6.50.
Radishes—Round, breakfast, hothouse, 20c doz.; long, per doz., 25c.
Salsify—Home-grown, 30c.
Florida Tomatoes—Per 6-basket crate, $3.50.
Turnips—60c per bu.
Sweet Potatoes—Delaware, hamper, $1.25.
Shallots—Per doz., 40c.
Texas Bermuda Onions—Per crate, $2.00.
Texas White Onions—Per crate, $2.00.
Rhuberb—Per dozen bunches, 20c.
Home-grown Spinach, per bushel, 75c.

Fruits.

Apples—Baldwins, per bbl., $3.75; Rome Beauties, $2.00 per box.
Pineapples—Per crate, $2.50.
Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.25.
Grapefruit—Florida, $2.75@3.50.
Florida Valencia Oranges—Per box, $4.00@4.50.
California Navel Oranges—Per box, 80s, $2.75; balance or smaller sizes, $3.00@4.00.
Limes—$1.50 per 100.
Lemons—California, $4.25.
Tennessee Strawberries—$2.00@2.50 per 24 qts.
beef, extra good, 10@12c.
Heifers—11@12½c.
Bulls—10@12c.

Provisions.

Lard—14½c.
Fat Bacon—14½c.
Lean Bacon—21½c.
Wide—Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18½c; 8 to 10 lbs., 17c.
Barrel Pork—Clear pork, $21.00; hams, sugar cured, 18½c; shoulders, 12½c; luncheon sausage, 16c.
Fresh pork sausages, 13c; bologna, 13½c; frankforters, 15½c; garlic sausage, 13½c; dried beef, inside, 22½c; knuckles, 18½c.

Fresh Lake Fish.

Pincrel, No. 1, 14c; No. 2, 10c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 5c; carp, 4c; whitefish, 14c; gray bass, 8½c; perch, 9c; white bass, 7c; mullet, 5c; bullheads, dressed, 14c; round, 7c.

Ocean Fish.

Halibut, 18c; salmon, 20c; bluefish, 18c; Spanish mackerel, 22c; soft shell crabs, $1.00 doz.; live lobsters, 28c; boiled lobsters, 30c; fresh mackerel, large, 40@60c; roe shad, each, 85c; buck shad, each, 45c; shad roe, per pair, 60c.
Large clams, per 100, $1.25; Little Neck clams, per 100, $1.00; shrimps, $1.50 per gallon;

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load in market place)—Loose, prime timothy, No. 1, $25.00; No. 2, $24.00.
Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.05.
Oats—51c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring wheat, per bbl., $7.50; winter patent, $7.00@7.25 per bbl.; family flour, $6.25@6.50 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.75@3.00.

Mill Feed (wholesale prices per ton)—Bran, $26.00@27.00; middlings, brown, $28.00@29.00; white middlings, $32.00@33.00; coarse meal, $1.85@2.00 per cwt.; chop feed, $32.00@33.00; old process meal, $35.00@37.00; union grains, $33.00@35.00; alfalfa, chop, $32.00.

Cotton Seed Meal—$36.00@37.00.

Hay—Bale, $19.00@20.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 90@95c; ear corn, $1.10@1.15 per 100 lbs.

Oats—50@55c per bu.

Corn Meal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.25 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $1.90@2.00; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.00@3.25; 60 per cent tankage, $2.80 per 100 lbs.

Green calf, No. 1, 27c; No. 2, 25½c; kip, 22c; No. 2 kip, 20½c; cured hides, No. 1, 18c; No. 2, 17c; sheep pelts, $1.00@1.50; horse hides, $3.50@5.00.

New York Produce.

New York, May 23.—Flour, barely steady; spring patents, $5.80@6.15; winter patents, $5.50@5.70; winter straights, $5.40@5.65; Kansas straights, $5.60@5.75. Pork, steady; mess, $25.50@26.00; family, $26.00@28.00; short clear, $23.00@25.00. Beef, steady; mess, $17.50@18.00; family, $19.00@20.00. Lard, easy; middle west, $13.20@13.30. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 40@50c. Hay, firm; No. 1 $1.46@1.50; No. 2 $1.35@1.40; No. 3, $1.20@1.30; shipping, $1.05@1.10. Hides, firm; Bogota, 33@34c; Central America, 33c. Leather, firm; hemlock firsts, 37c; seconds, 36c.

Butter, easier; receipts, 8,357 tubs; creamery, extras, (92 score), 31c; creamery (higher scoring), 31½@32c; firsts, 30@30½c; seconds, 28½@29½c. Eggs, steady; receipts 23,911 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 24½@26c; regular packed, firsts, 22¾@23¾c; seconds, 21@22½c; nearby hennery, whites, fine to fancy, 25½@26c; nearby hennery, browns, 25@26c. Cheese, firm; receipts, 1,853 boxes; state, fresh, specials, 17¼c; do. average fancy, 17¼c; Wisconsin, twins, held, 18½@19c. Live poultry, firm; broilers, 30@36c; others, not settled; dressed, steady; chickens, 18@32c; fowls, 18@22½c; turkeys, 30@33c.

Pittsburgh Live Stock.

Pittsburgh, May 22.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market 50c higher; top, $10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,500; market steady; prime heavies, heavy mixed, mediums and heavy yorkers, $10.30@10.25; light yorkers, $9.75@9.85; pigs, $9.50@9.85; roughs, $7.00@9.15. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 7,500; market steady; top sheep, $8.75; top lambs, $11.00. Calves—Receipts, 1,000; market steady; good to choice veals, $12.00.

Cleveland Live Stock.

Cleveland, May 22.—Hogs—Receipts, 6,100; yorkers and mixed sold at $10.10; pigs, $9.25@9.50; stags, $7.25; roughs, $9.00. Cattle—Receipts, 40 cars; market higher; top, $9.60. Sheep—Receipts, 15 cars; market higher; top, $8.75. Lambs—Market strong; top, $10.75. Calves—Market higher; top, $12.00.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, May 23.—Hogs—Receipts, 41,000; slow; bulk, $9.80@10.00; light, $9.40@9.95; mixed, $9.60@10.05; heavy, $9.55@10.05; rough, $9.55@9.70; pigs, $7.40@9.50. Cattle—Receipts, 16,000; firm; native beef cattle, $8.15@10.50; stockers and feeders, $6.00@8.90; cows and heifers, $4.50@9.60; calves, $8.00@11.25. Sheep—Receipts, 16,000; weak; wethers, $7.85@10.00; lambs, $9.10@12.80; springs, $11.00@13.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., May 23.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,300; active; shipping, $8.75@10.50; butchers, $8.00@9.75; heifers, $7.50@9.40; cows, $4.50@8.00; bulls, $5.50@8.25; stockers and feeders, $7.50@8.50; stock heifers, $6.75@7.50; fresh cows and springers active and strong; $50@130. Veals—Receipts, 1,500; active; $4.50@13.00. Hogs—Receipts, 14,500; active; heavy and mixed, $10.25@10.30; Yorkers, $9.75@10.30; pigs, $9.65@9.75; roughs, $9.00@9.15; stags, $6.50@7.50. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; active; lambs, $7.00@11.40; yearlings, $6.50@10.25; wethers, $8.75@9.25; ewes, $4.00@8.75; sheep, mixed, $8.25@9.00.

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We have a New Method that cures Asthma, and we want you to try it at our expense. No matter whether your case is of long-standing or recent development, whether it is present as occasional or chronic Asthma, you should send for a free trial of our method. No matter in what climate you live, no matter what your age or occupation, if you are troubled with asthma, our method should relieve you promptly.

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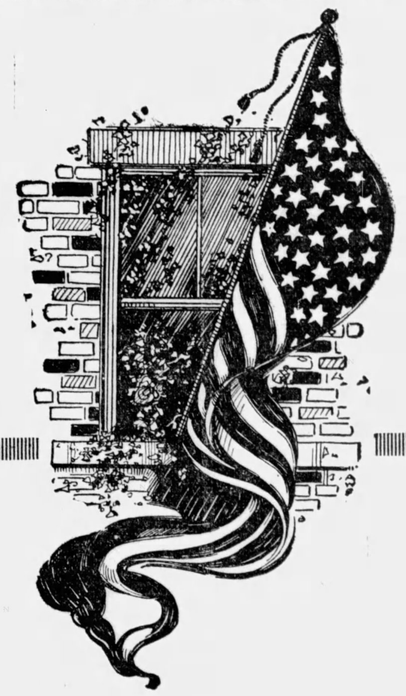

1,000,000 Flags Sold In One Day

On May 13 New York City held a mammouth Preparedness Parade which was the greatest demonstration of patriotism ever known.

On that day over one million American flags were bought by New York people. Certainly the folk in New York are not more patriotic than you—So why not

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on Memorial Day, Flag Day, Fourth of July, Election Day—and every other day, by flying our nation's flag and carrying it in all processions?

The Weekly Blade can save you money on

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It has sewn stripes and printed union of fast colors, with brass grommets clinched in reinforced duck binding. It will last for years

Send for your flag at once. Thousands have done so in the past few weeks. Don't lag behind in this time of storm and stress.

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Does it **Flutter, Palpitate or Skip Beats?** Have you **Shortness of Breath, Tenderness, Numbness, or Pain in left side, Dizziness, Fainting Spells, Spots before eyes, Sudden Starting in sleep, Nervousness, Hungry or Weak Spells, Oppressed Feeling in chest, Choking Sensation in throat, Painful to lie on left side, Sinking or Smothering Sensation, Difficult Breathing, Heart Dropsy, Swelling of feet or ankles, or Neuralgia around heart?** If you have one or more of the above symptoms, don't fail to use **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets.** Not a secret medicine. It is said that one person out of every four has a weak heart. Probably three-fourths of these do not know it, and hundreds wrongfully treat themselves for the **Stomach, Lungs, Kidneys or Nerves.** Don't take any chances when **Dr. Kinsman's Heart Tablets** are within your reach. More than 1000 endorsements furnished.

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Any sufferer mailing this coupon, with their name and P. O. Address, to **Dr. F. G. Kinsman, Box 980, Augusta, Maine,** will receive a box of Heart Tablets for trial by return mail, postpaid, free of charge. Delays are dangerous. Write at once—to-day.

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I WANT to prove it to your satisfaction. If you have Rheumatism or Neuritis, acute or chronic—no matter what your condition—write to-day for my FREE BOOK on "RHEUMATISM—Its Cause and Cure." Thousands call it "The most wonderful book ever written." Don't send a stamp—it's ABSOLUTELY FREE. JESSE A. CASE, Dept. 101 Brockton, Mass.

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when you can get
Coca-Cola
There's the fun of quenching the thirst—and the deliciousness of the thirst quencher to give you double pleasure. But you don't even have to be thirsty to enjoy Coca-Cola—it's a treat, whatever your reason for drinking it.
Demand the genuine by full name—nicknames encourage substitution.
THE COCA-COLA CO.
Atlanta, Ga.

GIVE UP DANIELS' NAVAL PROGRAM

House Committee Drops Dreadnaughts and Approves 5 Battle Cruisers.

Washington, May 18.—In deciding upon the increase of the navy, the house naval committee today voted to abandon the five-year building program recommended by Secretary Daniels, and to recommend that five battle cruisers, to cost $20,433,531 each; four scout cruisers, ten torpedo boat destroyers, 20 submarines, one hospital ship, one oil supply ship and one ammunition supply ship be built during the 1917 fiscal year. The committee voted 13 to 8 on battle cruisers and submarines.

Plans for reorganization of the Atlantic fleet, which will be announced shortly by Secretary Daniels, include the retirement of Admiral Fletcher as commander-in-chief.

Vice Admiral Henry T. Mayo, now commander of the first division of the fleet, with his flag on the Arkansas, will succeed Admiral Fletcher as commander-in-chief. Admiral Fletcher automatically return to his line rank of rear admiral, and probably will be assigned to important strategic work.

Read Admiral Dewitt Coffman, one of the division commanders of the fleet, will become vice admiral. All the changes become effective tomorrow. Admiral Fletcher has completed his term as commander-in-chief.

TORNADO KILLS 9; RAZES A TOWN IN OKLAHOMA

Kemp City Practically Wiped Off the Map.

Denison, Tex., May 22.—Nine persons were killed and 38 injured and Kemp City, Okla., eight miles east of Denison was practically wiped off the map by a tornado which Saturday night swept a path three-quarters of a mile wide and five miles long in the Kemp City section.

Twelve business houses, a two-story hotel and 60 residences were demolished there.

Eight were killed in the town, while the other victim, a child, was killed in the collapse of its father's home just across the Red river in Texas.

The bodies of the dead in several instances were found hundreds of yards from where their houses had stood. The two-year-old child of Dr. and Mrs. Brinson who were killed, was hurled 500 feet with flying debris when the Brinson residence was destroyed but the child suffered only minor injuries.

SWORD FAILS, HARDEN WARNS

Condemns Spirit of German Note; Must Return to Reason.

Berlin, via Amsterdam, May 17.—Maximilian Harden, in Die Zukunft, condemns the spirit revealed in Germany's note to the United States. He contends that "the time has come for the brain to assert itself in the direction of German affairs, the sword having obviously failed to achieve what was promised." He continues.

"The time has come to choose between methods involving the renunciation of the remainder of the human race and the return to reason. Arms can end the war, at least, by an armistice.

"The whole nation must prohibit the use of all methods of warfare which are unlikely to bring the war to a fit and proper end."

"Obstructing Peace."

Herr Harden accuses the German leaders of obstructing the conclusion of peace at the most favorable possible moment that Germany is likely to have vouchsafed for her. The German complaint that women and children are tortured by hunger, Herr Harden considers particularly unfortunate, saying that President Wilson would be perfectly justified in replying that the United States has done nothing to frustrate the English starvation plans, because he has heard again and again, from German officials, that the English plan was "doomed to failure."

Defends Wilson.

The Zukunft's editor attacks the Prussian Conservative leader, Heydebrand, for villifying President Wilson for allowing munitions to go to the allies. He tells Heydebrand that Germany has supplied munitions to every belligerent in the world in the decades past, and that she was prevented from supplying the Boers with ammunition "only by the same sea power which now prevents Germany from getting American ammunitions."

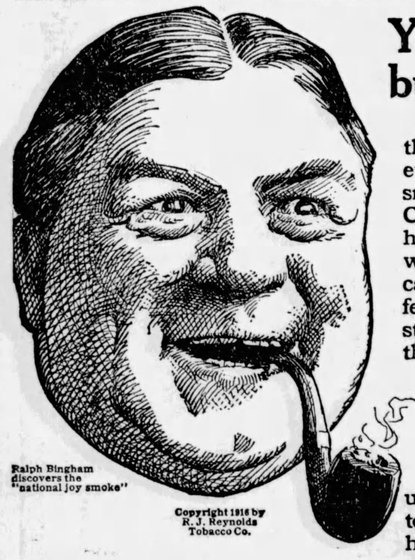
Referring to Heydebrand's lament for the grief of Germans who mourn the bloodshed caused by American munitions, Harden asks if their grief is more poignant than that which followed the carnage wrought by the Krupps' murderous products.

TWO MEXICAN BANDITS ARE HANGED FOR MURDER

Brownsville, Tex., May 20.—Two Mexican bandits, Jose Buenrostro and Melquiades Chapa, convicted of the murder of A. L. Austin of Sebastian August 6, 1915, were hanged in the jail yard here yesterday afternoon.

In an address from the gallows the men protested their innocence. They met death without a tremor.

"Good-by to all," the men exclaimed as the trap was sprung. There was no hostile demonstration on the part of Mexicans.



Your money buys quality

Quality has been the only inducement ever offered men to smoke Prince Albert. Coupons or premiums have never been used with it. Prince Albert can in no way be affected by national or state restrictions on the use of coupons and premiums because its policy has always been for quality!

Quick as you light up some Prince Albert tobacco you'll realize how much you appreciate its freedom from bite and parch which are cut out by the patented process by which it is made.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

is the kind of tobacco you will like to get friendly with because you can smoke a lot of it and each package will appeal to your taste more than the last one.

On the reverse side of the Prince Albert package you will read: "Process Patented July 30th, 1907."

You buy some Prince Albert and try it right away—in a cigarette or a pipe—because it is so good you will be sorry you didn't know it long ago.

Prince Albert is sold everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; pound and half-pound tin humidors and in pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener tops that keep the tobacco in fine condition all the time.

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO CO.
Winston-Salem, N. C.

ONSLAUGHT BY FRENCH WINS BACK FORTRESS

Say Recapture of Fort Douaumont by the French Troops Was a Tactical Masterpiece.

London, May 23.—The dramatic surprise sprung by the French yesterday in attacking the Germans northeast of Verdun and penetrating Fort Douaumont has been successfully followed up by Gen. Novelle's forces. The Germans have now been driven from all but a small angle in the northeastern corner of the fort, this afternoon's bulletin from Paris claims.

Furious counter attacks have been made by the Germans in efforts to regain the trenches along the mile and a quarter front, extending from east of Fort Douaumont to the Thiaumont farm, captured in yesterdays assault. The only success of the Germans, according to Paris, however, was the recapture of a position to the north of the Thiaumont farm.

On the other side of the Meuse the battle has lost nothing in the intensity which has characterized it for the last day or two, but no ground has changed hands as a result, the French official statement asserts. Gas and flame attacks were made by the Germans near Hill 304, one of the dominating heights in this region, but they were driven at once from the only French trench which they succeeded in penetrating.

A Tactical Masterpiece.

The recapture of Fort Douaumont was a tactical masterpiece. Taking advantage of the fact that the crown prince was concentrating all his efforts west of the Meuse, Gen. Nivelle gathered a strong mass of artillery which began dropping tons of explosives around Douaumont village and fort on Sunday. When the bombardment ceased at sundown, Monday, the French regiments, singing the Marseilles, dashed forward with magnificent courage. In one sweep they carried all before them. In some places, particularly on the Froide Terre road, the Germans resisted stubbornly and bayonet and grenade fighting raged furiously there and in Douaumont. When the advance guard of the French reached the fort, all the Germans who did not immediately surrender were slain.

On Saturday General Nivelle rushed the Haudromont quarries, which was but a prelude to the great assault launched 24 hours later. The troops taking part were all picked men.

On the west side of the Meuse, Le Mort Homme has again become a neutral zone, neither side occupying the summit. Only the northern and northeastern slopes of Hill No. 304 are held by the Germans.

The fighting on the Verdun front during the past 36 hours has been as violent as any since the mighty battle opened on February 21. Amidst the uproar of heavy artillery fire and beneath the fitful red glare of star bombs, the soldiers of France and Germany were at each other's throats throughout the entire night. Dawn found the hillsides strewn with corpses and soaked with blood. The battered patches of woodland were upturned into hills of earth and three trucks where the heavy shells had burst.

The British war office, in an official statement, admits that the Germans penetrated the British front north of the Vimy ridge for a length of 1,500 yards and to a depth of 300 yards.

The latest official bulletins on the fighting along the Austro-Italian front indicate that the Austrians are continuing to gain ground in their drive in the southern Tyrol.

DENIES BIRRELL ASKED FOR TROOPS IN IRELAND

Adjutant General Says Sinn Feiners Weren't Mentioned.

London, May 22.—The declaration of Augustine Birrell, former secretary for Ireland, that he asked for British troops in Ireland to overawe the Sinn Feiners but was refused by the war office, was denied today.

The denial was contained in a letter which was read when the royal commission investigating the causes of the uprising resumed its session.

The letter, which was written by Adjutant Gen. MacReady of the British army, was read by Lord Hardinge, president of the commission. It stated that a conference had been held at the war office on March 20, at which Mr. Birrell and Lord Wimborne, former lord lieutenant of Ireland, took part, but it related solely to the recruiting situation.

According to Adjutant Gen. MacReady, a proposal was made at that time to send troops to Ireland, but the purpose was merely to stimulate recruiting and not to put fear of the British government into the hearts of the Irish Volunteers, as the armed organization of the Sinn Feiners was known.

The war office turned down the proposal because it did not consider that the results would be equal to the work and delay.

It was admitted that Mr. Birrell afterwards conferred with Viscount John French, commander-in-chief of the home forces, but so far as the war office knew, no question arose as to the sending of troops to Dublin.

GERMAN TRADE FLEET TO BE REBUILT, SAYS RICHTER

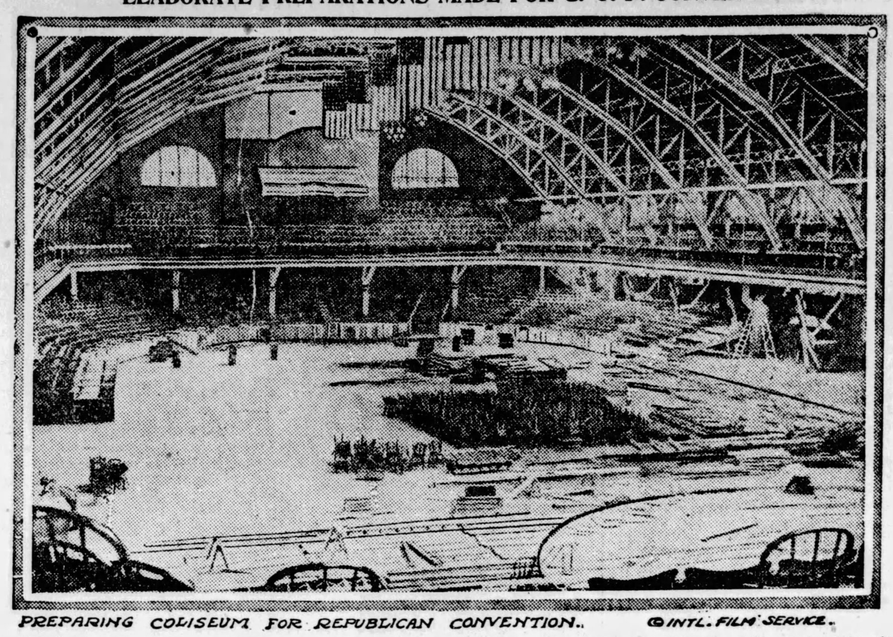
London, May 22.—The commercial measures to be taken by Germany after the war were discussed in the Reichstag by Dr. Max Richter, under secretary of the interior, says a Reuter dispatch from Amsterdam. He said:

"There will be an urgent necessity for some time after the war for a large amount of merchant tonnage. I am authorized by the minister of finance to state that no small amount of money will be at our disposal for this purpose and that something in this direction already has been done. So far as workmen can be spared from the imperial dock yards they will be employed in rebuilding a merchant fleet."

Peace Day in Sweden.

Stockholm, May 22.—Yesterday was peace day in Stockholm. Two big mass meetings were held and resolutions adopted requesting the Swedish government to act with other neutrals to bring about a conference for mediation in the present war and to establish a world conference after the war, which would make such a catastrophe as the present impossible in the future.

ELABORATE PREPARATIONS MADE FOR G. O. P. CONVENTION



PREPARING COLISEUM FOR REPUBLICAN CONVENTION. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE.

Hundreds of workmen are busily engaged preparing the Coliseum in Chicago for the reception of the delegates to the Republican national convention which begins June 7.

CALLED ON WAR LORDS FOR ARMY

Former Secretary for Ireland Says Kitchener and French Were Put Next.

London, May 19.—Both Lord Kitchener, the war secretary, and Viscount John French, commander-in-chief of the home defenses, were begged to send more troops into Ireland before the Sinn Fein uprising, but refused, according to testimony given today by Augustine Birrell, former secretary for Ireland, before the royal commission investiagting the Irish revolt. The request for troops was made by Mr. Birrell, who tried to persuade the war office that a display of military force in the streets of Dublin might stave off the threatened uprising.

After Mr. Birrell had testified, the commission adjourned until Monday. It is believed that the commission will transfer its sittings to Dublin next week.

Authorities Afraid to Act.

Mr. Birrell corroborated the statement of Sir Matthew Nathan, the chief points of which were:

1—That the Sinn Feiners received financial aid from the United States.

2—That the British authorities knew of plans for the uprising, but were afraid to act.

Mr. Birrell's statement dealt mainly with the activities of the Sinn Feiners during the past 20 years. He declared that a transformation had been effected in Ireland; that self-government had been established in Irish counties on the most Democratic lines, and that "the most Democratic" results followed.

"If the home rule bill had not passed there would have been a great explosion of rage and disappointment in Ireland and the United States," said Mr. Birrell. "Events in Ulster and the activities of the gun-runners on the Larne undoubtedly had great effect on disloyalists elsewhere."

Pays Tribute to Redmond.

Mr. Birrell paid tribute to John Redmond, leader of the Irish Nationalists, when he said:

"When the war broke out, Ireland, through the patriotism of Mr. Redmond, preserved an unbroken front. It is impossible to overestimate the effect of the advent of Sir Edward Carson (leader of the Ulster Unionists) in the cabinet upon the Irish people. If Mr. Redmond had accepted office in the same cabinet, he would not have retained his leadership of the Nationalists.

"No doubt German intrigue was at the bottom of the outbreak."

"Were the ranks of the Sinn Feiners swelled by those wishing to shirk military service?" asked Lord Hardinger, chairman of the commission.

"There is no doubt of it," replied the former secretary.

Mr. Birrell said that there has been a dangerous movement under way in Ireland for two years and that a policy of disarmament would have been disastrous.

Germany at Bottom of It.

When it was seen that the war would be prolonged, Mr. Birrell said, Ireland soon developed not wholly unreasonable expectations of a German landing and of partial risings in different parts of Ireland, and promises of German assistance were at the bottom of outbreak. Answering Baron Hardinge, Mr. Birrell said:

"Sinn Feinism had spread all over the place. The Sinn Feiners were sick of parliamentary parties and they desired to be left alone. I realized, for two years, certainly that there was a dangerous movement in Ireland, but, after consultation with the various Irish leaders, I came to the conclusion that a policy of non-intervention was the safest. These armed bodies of volunteers were all over the place and if we could have got disarmament all round it would have been an infinite blessing, but to disarm any one section of the population, on the evidence we had, would have been a dangerous and doubtful proposition."

GEN. HINDENBURG FOR GOVERNOR OF POLAND

Geneva, May 17.—The Geneva Journal states that Germany and Austria are now negotiating to settle issues that have arisen over the future of Poland. Austria, it says, advocates self-government for the Poles, while Germany wants to make Poland part of the German empire. Field Marshal von Hindenburg has been suggested as the first governor of the acquired territory.

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BASEBALL

The New York Giants, at the end of the week, found themselves in fourth place, after a sensational string of victories that brought them up from the cellar position in the National League. They have batted in fine style, fielded almost faultlessly and have been aided by exceptional pitching in the tight places. Brooklyn did little better than break even on the week's work, but retained their hold on first place. In the American, Cleveland and Washington continued their good work, the former holding the lead by 11 points over the latter. In the American Association, Louisville still led the league at the end of the week, though closely pressed by Columbus and Minneapolis. Newark and Richmond are tied for first honors in the International. In the National League the Philadelphia team went from fifth place to second.

American League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland...	21	11	.656	Detroit.....	13	17	.433
Washington	20	11	.645	Chicago.....	13	18	.419
New York...	14	12	.538	Philadelphia	12	17	.414
Boston.....	14	15	.483	St. Louis...	11	17	.393

National League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn....	15	9	.625	Chicago.....	15	16	.484
Philadelphia	16	11	.593	Cincinnati..	15	18	.455
Boston.....	14	11	.560	St. Louis....	14	18	.438
New York.	13	13	.500	Pittsburgh...	12	15	.419

American Association.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Louisville..	18	11	.621	Toledo.....	13	11	.542
Columbus...	19	9	.609	Kansas City	12	15	.444
Minneapolis	14	9	.609	St. Paul....	9	14	.391
Indianapolis	15	11	.577	Milwaukee..	7	22	.241

International League.

Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.	Clubs.	W.	L.	Pct.
Newark.....	13	6	.684	Montreal....	8	9	.471
Richmond..	13	6	.684	Rochester...	6	13	.316
Baltimore..	13	7	.650	Buffalo.....	6	13	.316
Providence.	12	7	.632	Toronto.....	4	14	.222

BREAKFAST FOOD GAS BETTER THAN GASOLINE

Sandusky, May 22.—B. H. Raymond, garage owner and A. F. Tiege, automobile dealer, today, tested a new gasoline substitute invented by Harrison G. Shoupe, 68, school janitor here, and claim it stood the test and showed better results than gasoline. Shoupe says his substitute is made from breakfast cereal and one ounce added to five gallons of water will do the same work as five gallons of gasoline.

The men who made today's test say the substitute produced more power and lasted longer than gasoline.

Automobile men from Cincinnati, Detroit and Pittsburgh are coming here to make further tests.

WITHHOLDS COIN FOR LARGE ARMY

House Appropriation Bill Provides for Only 105,000 Regulars Next Year.

Washington, May 19.—Although the senate and house conferees agreed upon an authorization for a regular army of 211,000 men, it became known today that the army appropriation bill, to be introduced in the house next week, will make provision for only 105,000 men for the year ending June 30, 1917.

The army will not be brought up to 211,000 men for five years. The men will be added in annual increments. Members of the house military affairs committee said today that the appropriation this year would be for only a limited number of men because the recent attempt to recruit 20,000 men had failed so signally, only about 6,000 men having been secured so far.

The house military affairs committee also has decided to cut down on the reserve supplies authorized in the bill on which an agreement has just been reached between the two houses. Articles that can be purchased on the open market at any time at practically a fixed price will be eliminated from the bill.

The bill will total a little more than $145,000,000. The appropriation last year was close to $100,000,000.

While there are several appropriation bills to be taken up ahead of the one for the army, Chairman Hay has been assured by the house leaders the measure will be taken up and disposed of before the end of the present fiscal year, June 30. The present program is to take it up immediately after the naval appropriation bill, which will be reported a day or two ahead of the army appropriation measure.

LIMIT OF $400,000 TO ELECT PRESIDENT

Washington, May 18.—The Owens bill to amend the corrupt practices act was reported yesterday by the senate elections committee with amendments increasing the aggregate disbursements permitted in presidential elections from $250,000 for all political parties to $400,000 for any party, and restricting the total disbursements to $50,000 for any candidate for president and $25,000 for any candidate for vice president.

FIXES NEW ARMY AT 296,461 MEN

Conferees "Put One Over" on Pacifists, Representative Kahn Shows.

Washington, May 22.—The United States will have an army of maximum strength of 296,461 men, commissioned and enlisted, with 11,368 officers, after President Wilson has signed the new army bill and all increments provided for shall have become effective. The total minimum strength will be 215,838 men.

In framing the conference report, since adopted by both house and senate, the conferees "put one over" on the pacifists and little army men in congress and throughout the country. The extent of this is shown in this analysis of the bill prepared by Representative Julius Kahn of California, ranking Republican on the house military affairs committee and an expert in army detail matters.

War department experts refuse to make a statement or to give an estimate of the extent to which the new law will increase the present regular army in all its branches.

Kahn's Figures on Officers.

The statement and estimate compiled by Mr. Kahn shows that under the new plan there will be: Major generals, 13; brigadier generals, 46; colonels, 347; lieutenant colonels, 369; majors, 1,103; captains, 4,108; first lieutenants, 2,970; second lieutenants, 2,209; dental surgeons, 175; veterinarians, 118; total, 11,368.

Included in this list are officers of the Philippine scouts—captains, 52; first lieutenants, 65; second lieutenants, 65.

Strength of Each Arm.

The minimum and maximum strength of each corps or arm of the enlisted regular army as provided in the new army bill is worked out by Mr. Kahn as follows:

Corps of Arm.	Min. St'gth.	Max. St'gth.
Cavalry 25 regiments...	24,975	36,775
Field artillery, 16 regiments of 2 battalions.	13,744	20,208
Field artillery, 5 regiments of 3 battalions.	4,368	6,410
Field artillery, headquarters companies.....	6	6
Coast artillery corps, 18 bands of 30 men.....	540	540
Infantry, 64 regiments..	85,504	125,696
Porto Rico regiment infantry.....	1,336	1,964
Corps of engineers, 7 regiments.....	4,872	7,252
Corps of engineers, 2 bats. mounted engin'rs	488	742
Corps of engineers, 1 band.....	30	3[illegible]
Military academy detachments.....	632	632
Service school detachments.....	746	746
U. S. disciplinary barracks guards.....	350	350
With disciplinary organizations (sergeants)...	100	100
With organizations of Nat. G'ds (sergeants).	1,000	1,000
With units of reserve officers' training corps, 9 noncommission officers.....	500	500
Indian scouts.....	10	10
Line of the army, exclusive of unassigned recruits.....	168,632	232,495
Max. line of army....	175,000	.....
Quartermaster corps, estimated.....	6,403	12,806
Signal corps, estimated..	3,387	4,338
Ordnance department....	1,115	2,230
Medical corps 5% of maximum peace.....	10,500	14,100
Per cent of above at maximum, plus 232,495, and of recruits of maximum.		
Unassigned recruits, 7% total enlisted st'gth...	13,700	16,500
Total, excluding Philippine scouts.....	210,105	282,461
Philippine scouts (present law).....	5,733	12,000
Regular army, including Philippine Scouts.....	215,838	296,461

Arms Census Provided.

A provision of the bill that has escaped general notice, but which will cause criticism, is that providing for a census of all privately owned plants in the United States equipped to manufacture arms or ammunition "or the component parts there of" for a prompt mobilization of these industries in the event of war. There also is to be an investigation into the various lines of transportation needed by the government.

GENEVA HEARS OF PLOT TO FREE FORMER SULTAN

Geneva, May 22.—The Tribune's Constantinople correspondent says it is believed in Constantinople that a plot is on foot to liberate former Sultan Abdul Hamid and that his guards have been greatly increased.

The correspondent adds that the pension of Abdul Hamid has been reduced from £1,000 to £250.

Abdul Hamid was deposed as sultan in 1909 and was taken a prisoner to Salonika.

WANT $2,955,306 FOR U. S. SUBMARINE BASES

Washington, May 22. — Secretaries Daniels and Baker and the Panama canal authorities have joined in a recommendation to congress for an appropriation of $2,955,406 for submarine bases at the Panama canal, to be immediately available.

"The secretary of the navy thinks it most important that these submarine bases be established at the earliest practicable date," Secretary Baker advised the house.

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

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No strike. Honest, sober men everywhere for firemen, brakemen, baggagemen; $120 monthly. Promotion. Experience unnecessary. 797, Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

I made $50,000 in five years with a mail order business; began with $5. Send for free booklet. Tells how. Heacock, box 668, Lockport, N. Y.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; comfortable living; home sewing; plain clothes seams; any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing; no triflers wanted; samples 10c; returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Tel, Rehoboth, Del.

Ladies make $3 a day sure selling Never-Mend hosiery. Our prices and liberal terms will surprise you. Work all or part time. Send for samples today. Never-Mend Hosiery Co., No. 29 Copeland Bldg., Philadelphia.

Five bright, capable ladies to travel, demonstrate and sell dealers; $25 to $50 per week; railroad fare paid. Goodrich Drug Company, Dept. 61, Omaha, Neb.

Earn $15 weekly addressing envelopes at home, either sex; full instructions, 10 cents silver. F. Hine, Garden Grove, Iowa.

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Over 15,000 men and women wanted this year for U. S. government life jobs; $65.00 to $150.00 month. Vacations with pay. No layoffs. Short hours. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for free list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. K-31, Rochester, N. Y.

POST CARDS.

California postcards, 8 for 10c. Fish, 1407 Channel, Stockton, Cal.

UNDERGROUND TREASURES.

Underground Treasures — How and where to find them; particulars 2c. Wilson's World, Chicago, Ill.

Underground treasures, where to find them. Circulars 4c. Electric Supply House, Elkhart, Indiana.

SONGS AND POEMS.

Song Writers, Poems wanted. Splendid proposition. Prompt decision. Writers receive over $1,000,000 yearly from publishers. Royal Arranging Co., 1431-R, Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS.

Will $120 a month with automobile furnished free interest you? Answer quick. Secure valuable agency. Guaranteed automobiles. Tremendous sellers. Quick repeaters. Remarkable money makers. M. [illegible], Raynor, 181 N. Dearborn, Chicago.

Men of ideas and inventive ability should write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions" patent buyers and "How to Get a Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Wash. D. C.

Large manufacturer wants representatives to sell shirts, underwear, hosiery, dress waists, skirts, direct to homes. Write for free samples. Madison Mills, 586 Broadway, New York City.

SALESMEN.

Salesmen Wanted—Men who can do things—A salesman from Iowa writes: "I took three orders today, made $22.00. My car fare and dinner was $2.00. How is that for a beginner's first day—selling paints, lubricating oils, automobile oils and groceries. P. Hine, Hill Co., Chicago.

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Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTING FOR PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to any man who has been getting poorer while the rich get richer. It demonstrates the REAL value and power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it for six months free. H. L. Barber, 407-28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

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5,000 acres grazing land, near railroad; mild climate; cheap for cash. Address G-126, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

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Superior day old chicks. Tested layers. Good, sturdy, pure blood stock. Both Reds, Leghorns, Orpingtons, Wyandottes. Free catalog. Tiffin Poultry Farms & Hatchery Co., 11, Tiffin, Ohio.

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NEW ATTACK BRINGS REQUEST FOR MORE MEN

Gen. Funston Hears of Fight Between Bandits and Americans at Santo Ysabel.

San Antonio, Texas, May 22.—Mexican bandits attacked a detachment of the Seventh United States cavalry west of Santa Ysabel on Friday. The bandits were driven off after a hot fight, but Private Strong was missing after the conflict.

An official report on the fight was received from Gen. Pershing today at Fort Sam Houston, Gen. Funston's headquarters.

Santa Ysabel, near which the fight occurred, was the scene of the massacre of a number of Americans by Villistas a few months ago. The district, though nominally under Carranzista control, is filled with Villista sympathizers.

The fact that the Mexicans attacked the American troops shows that the Mexicans are becoming bolder in their operations. Spies among the civilian population probably keep the bandits informed of the troops' movements.

Gen. Pershing sent his report from Namiquipa, which considerably north of the Santa Ysabel district.

Gen. Funston has asked Washington for additional coast guard forces for duty on the Mexican border. No reply has yet been received, but Gen. Funston will press his request and is expected to ask for more cavalry and infantry.

The coast guards are wanted for stations in the Big Bend district, leaving the other troops free for active service in protecting the border.

A report reached here today that Mexican snipers fired on two American soldiers bathing in the Rio Grande near Deemer's ford Friday but failed to hit them.

RAIL STRIKE SPREADS

Washington, May 20.—Conditions in the interior of Mexico are worse than they ever have been under the Carranza regime, according to confidential advices that have reached the state department. The reports, which are from the agents of several governments, and therefore withheld from publication, indicate that the de facto government is fast losing control and that unless something is done, conditions approaching anarchy will prevail all over the republic.

The railroad strike has spread to all of the lines in the country. There is practically no train service at all. A few trains are moving spasmodically and with no regard to schedules.

The real cause of the present situation is the low value of Carranza money. Even the soldiers in Carranza's armies, according to the reports in the possession of the state department, are expressing great dissatisfaction because they are not being paid regularly. The railroad strike is over the wage question and there seems to be little chance of settling it satisfactorily.

A new element entered the situation here today when it became known that Eliseo Arredondo, ambassador designate of the de facto government, is having trouble with his government. Arredondo has wired to Carranza three times for instructions of how to proceed with regard to inducing the American government to withdraw its troops. All of these telegrams have gone unanswered. The ambassador designate has had no word of any kind from his government recently.

State department officials believe this is due to the fact that Carranza is dealing solely with James Linn Rodgers, the department's special agent, who is with the first chief. Rodgers has been given broad powers by the department in its dealings with Carranza. He has been instructed, however, to make it clear to the head of the de facto government that the United States forces will not be withdrawn until the Carranza commander has shown that he is capable of suppressing bandit operations in northern Mexico. Rodgers, it is assumed here has done this and Carranza therefore has thought it useless to have Arredondo press the withdrawal question here further at this time.

BEATS UP ENGLISHMAN AT RALLY OF THE IRISH

Founder of Citizen Army Involves Envoy's Sister.

Chicago, May 22.—Jim Larkin, founder of the Irish Citizen Army, yesterday leaped across the orchestra pit from the stage at an opera house and mauled and threw out Matthew Thomas Newman, an Englishman, who was sitting in the fifth row of the theatre and who had criticised some of the statements.

The incident came during a mass meeting which had been called to protest against the execution of James Connolly and 13 other Irish revolutionists.

The incident put the audience in fine fighting trim and Larkin returned to the stage and made a fiery speech, reflecting seriously upon the parentage and antecedents of Newman or anyone else who criticises the Irish patriots or who presumed to speak in behalf of England.

Mr. Larkin in his address stated that the Irish revolutionists were assisted by Angela Spring-Rice, sister of Ambassador Spring-Rice, who represents Great Britain at Washington.

Three rifles were stacked on the stage. Mr. Larkin dramatically held one of them aloft.

"Perhaps you don't know who brought this kind of rifles into use," he said. "Of course, you don't because the press has never told you. Well, it was Angela Spring-Rice, sister of Ambassador Spring-Rice. She was she who smuggled them in to us."

Athens Feels Earthquake.

Athens, Greece, May 22.—A severe earthquake shock was felt here shortly before midnight.

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